The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,692—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1896.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY
Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments, use
CALVERT'S 20 % CARBOLIC SOAP.
EXTRACT of Letter from London Mission, Lake Tangal anika, Central Africa:—"Here, the people with sores, wounds, &c., come to me to be treated with that 20 per cent. Medical Soap. Time would fail to give instances of its unparalleled value."
If used at Bed Time it generally prevents Mosquito Bites.
In 1s. Tablets (English Rate).
F. C. CALVERT & Co. MANCHESTER, ENG.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. GANGES, SAILING on the 22nd May, the LAUNCH to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M. every FRIDAY. Passengers from Europe or China will be landed at the same place.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
‡ GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th ,,
‡ GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th ,,
P.B.I. PENINSULAR	5227	F. H. Seymour	26th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July,
B.I. TRAMWS	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	6963	M. TeHorne	7th Aug.
‡ GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
‡ SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	J. Nicolich	3,878	650	1st June 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	330	7th July 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	27th May 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
"Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 13, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June 1896.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST-SIMONS	Delacroix	5,707	4th June.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 13th June.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 21st May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 22nd May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, about the 23rd May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on or about 22nd May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th May, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. PO		28th May 1896
S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO		23rd June 1896
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1896.

SERRAVALLO'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY & POONA.

TRADE MARK.
CRICKET SEASON, 1896.
CRICKET KIT OF GUARANTEED BEST ENGLISH MAKE.
CRICKET BALLS, STUMPS, CRICKET BATS, NETS, BATTING GLOVES, LEG GUARDS GAUNTLETS, PADS, SCORING BOOKS, KIT BAGS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
IMPORTANT BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED HORSE BREAKING. By M. Horace Hayes, F.R.C.V.S., Author of "Points of the Horse." Illustrated by J. H. Oswald Brown, and by photographs specially taken. Second Edition, re-written and greatly enlarged. Rs. 21.
AID TO LAND SURVEYING (Small Edition) in English only, accompanied by 237 Illustrations on the subject, and containing numerous useful tables. By J. C. Clancey, F.R.G.S., 4th Edition, Revised and Enlarged, Authorized Text-book. Rs. 4.
A ROBBERY PACK IN INDIA. With an Appendix Re. 1. Containing a short Excursus on Banting, and half an hour with Mr. Pickwick. By Captain Julian. With three Illustrations. Review—"There is not a planter in India but will peruse it with enjoyment."—"Indian Daily News."
WITH KELLY TO CHITRAL. Rs. 5. By Lieutenant W. G. R. Beynon, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, Staff Officer to Colonel Kelly's Relief Force. The March Begins—The Shandur Pass—From Laspur to Gasht—Chokalwat—The Reconnaissance from Mastuj—The Fight at Nisa Gol—The March resumed through Killa Drasan—Nearing Chitral—We reach the Goal.
NEW MILITARY BOOKS.—Garrison Artillery Drill, Vol. I, 1895, Re. 1-8. Regulations for Encampments, 1896, As. 12. The New Calvary Drill Book, in 2 Volumes, Re. 1-8. Regulations for Musketry Instruction Lee-Metford Rifle and Carbine, As. 12.
THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY (1896.—Official, Legal, Educational, Professional, and Commercial Directories of the whole of India, Warrant of Precedence, Table of Salutes, &c.; The Civil Service of India; An Army List; A Railway Directory; A Newspaper and Periodical Directory; A Conveyance Directory; A Directory of the Chief Industries of India; Tea, Indigo, Silk, and Coffee, Cotton, Jute, Mines, Flour Mills, Rice Mills, Diaries, etc., etc. Alphabetical List of Residents, European and Native, and a List of British and Foreign Manufacturers with their Indian Agents. With 5 Maps. Thick Royal 8vo., leather bound. Rs. 24.
DOGS FOR HOT CLIMATES. A Guide for Residents in Tropical Countries as to suitable Breeds, their Respective Uses, Management and Doctoring. By Vero Shaw, Author of "The Book of the Dog." The Veterinary portion by Captain M. H. Hayes, F. R. C. V. S. 24 Illustrations. Typical Dogs photographed from Life. Crown 8vo, cloth. Rs. 8.
NOTES ON STABLE MANAGEMENT: Food, Water, Air and Ventilation, Grooming, Gear, &c. By Vety.-Captain J. A. Nunn, F. R. C. V. S., C. I. E., D. S. O. Re. 1.
MODERN POLO.—A Practical Guide to the Science of the Game. Selection, Training, and Management of Polo Ponies. Appliances, Rules, &c. By E. D. Miller, late 17th Lancers, and M. H. Hayes, F. R. C. V. S. Illustrated. Rs. 12-8.

FERRINTOSH is KNOWN to everybody.
FERRINTOSH is LIKED by everybody.
FERRINTOSH is ASKED FOR by everybody.
FERRINTOSH is DEMANDED by everybody.
FERRINTOSH is ACKNOWLEDGED by everybody
TO BE THE ONLY WHISKY WORTH DRINKING.
Rs. 27 per doz.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.
LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—
JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
LATHAM & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.
MESSRS HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY
on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

"DOVE" BEER Pure, light and sparkling, above competition in quality and unrivalled for its Excellent Taste.
Per doz. Rs. 6 and 4.
SOLE AGENTS.—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY
"PITCHER" WATER.
A BOON TO WOMEN.
"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders of pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.
per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.
LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT, HAND, AND CASH BAGS.
HOLDALLS, CORK MATTRESSES,
HAT CASES, TRAVELLING BATHS, &c., &c.
DECK-CHAIRS.
FROM Rs. 3-8 EACH.
THORPE AND CO.,
THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

STENHOUSE LIQUEUR The Finest and Oldest SCOTCH WHISKY in the Market.
Rs. 36 per doz.
SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RELIEF
From the tortures inflicted by Gout and Rheumatic ailments can be secured by the regular use of
KEMP'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.
A highly efficacious Remedy based on a formula of Dr. Garrod. It has been in use for upwards of twenty years and has been the means of effecting some remarkable cures.
PRICE: Re. 1-8 per Bottle.
Every sufferer should give this invaluable Medicine a thorough trial.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
THE FINEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.
A combination of powerful NERVE and BRAIN Tonics, so carefully compounded that each ingredient imparts its full remedial effect to the system. RAISING the SPIRITS; INCREASING the APPETITE and INVIGORATING the whole BODY.
Per Bottle Rs. 3.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HYDROCARBINE OR HAIR RENOVATOR.
THE wonderful success of PETROLEUM as a Hair Producer induced us to make experiments with the crude oil, with a view of producing a refined dressing without destroying this invaluable property. This elegant preparation which we call "HYDROCARBINE" has passed severe tests, and we confidently recommend it as one the most wonderful Hair producers known.
Price per Bottle Rs. 2.
Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Colour on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

THE SANATORIUM.
HYGIENE, HYDROPATHY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, AND MASSAGE
CURE all diseases without exception. Highly recommended for all Chronic Diseases—DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, CANCER, DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, FITS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSANITY AND ALL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DEFORMITIES, LEPROSY, and for *all diseases intractable and incurable* by ordinary treatment. Ladies and Gentlemen may consult Prof. GUELPH NORMAN, *Specialist in Chronic Diseases*, from 7-30 to 11 and 3 to 6. Advice and Specific from Rs. 3. To avoid crowd, delay and disappointment make an appointment through the Manager (in person, or by letter).
THE SANATORIUM,
Church Gate House, First Floor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 829 OF 1886.

FATMABAI, the widow and YEMNABAI, the daughter of the late ALLANA MOOSA HALAI MEMON, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in house No. , in Rungari Moholla, near Crawford Market, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

SIDICK ALLANA and HASHAM ALLANA, the Sons of the late ALLANA MOOSA Halai Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in house No. , in Rungari Moholla, near Crawford Market, without the Fort of Bombay. GOOMER HASSOO, Halai Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in house No. , in Ali Gomer Street outside the Fort of Bombay and RABIABAI, wife of LATIFF ALI, residing in Sadar Bazar, Kurrachee, and HANIFABAI, wife of AHMED OOSMAN and HAWABAI, wife of HAJEE AHMED DAWOOD both residing in Moondalwada, Ghogra .....Defendants.

and

Re Costs of Messrs. TYABJEE DAYABHAI & Co.

and

FATMABAI, widow and, YEMNABAI, the daughter of the late ALLANA MOOSA.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 23rd day of April, 1896, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL all the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff abovenamed in the following property at the instance of Messrs. Trabil, Dayabhai & Co.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the East side of Shaik Abdool Rehman Street, assessed under No. 30, and bounded on the West by the said Shaik Abdool Rehman Street, aforesaid on the East by the sweepers' passage, on the North by the house of the late Memon Gani, and on the South by the house of the late Hajee Soomar Esa, and which said premises formerly were in the occupation of the late Allana Moosa and his tenants and are now in the occupation of the Defendants Sidick Allana and Fatmabai and tenants of the said Sidick Allana.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 2nd day of June, 1896, lodge in my office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.—Dated this 11th day of May, 1896.

T. KERR ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

LAW UNION AND CROWN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1825.

SUBSCRIBED FIRE CAPITAL..... £1,125,000.
RESERVE ..... £ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICES :—CHANCERY LANE AND BELL YARD, LONDON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are now prepared to accept insurances against fire at Current Rates.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 24th April, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Limited Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VITHALDAS TEECUMDAS, late of Poona, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

KISONDAS TEECUMDAS, Guardian of the Property of GORDHANDAS VITHALDAS, a Minor Son of the deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Limited Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. LANE,
The 8th day of May, 1896.
Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER AND BAYLEY,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

DUSTERS.

FOR very superior CHECKED DUSTERS,
Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 28 in. by 28 in. ... Rs. 1 8 per dozen.
„ ... 36 in. by 36 in. ... „ 3 0 „

The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.

Samples FREE. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins .....Rs. 10-8 per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas... „ 6-8 „ 100
Vevey Courts ..... „ 6-0 „ 120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS.'

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nawab's bungalow, Tardeo, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and elegant French-polished black and teakwood, dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture by Roberts and others, and also from Baroda School of Art very rich glassware, dinner and dessert services, from Moser Carlsbad, best electro-plated ware, brass bedstead, rich Paris and Dresden table ornaments, wall figures, Brussels and Cambay carpets, oil and pencil paintings, incandescent-oil table, wall and hanging lamps, hands me light victoria, made to order and very little used, light pony cart by Stephens, powerful and fast bay Arab horse, 6 years old, believed sound, handsome grey Arab mare, "Januilla," 8 years old, believed sound, silver white Pegu mare, very fast, sets of harness, riding and driving whips, gentleman's saddles by Peat and Dunnett, English bamboo furniture, bronze tables and corner door curtains, glass curtain rods, a large and valuable collection of palms, ferns, begonias, crotons, lilies, orchids, roses, etc., in tubs and pots, garden benches and pumps, 2 corrugated and tiled sheds with brick walls 10 by 6 and 20 by 10, etc., the property of Z. AHMEDBHAI, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 6-30 a.m., on the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Hanna Vithoo Nackwa, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Deago Antone Kinny, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 16th day of January, 1890.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or Batty Field, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Northern side of the Fergusson Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, now in the occupation and possession of the said Deago Antone Kinny, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 277 and 351, and new No 1/281, and old survey No. none, and new Survey No. 2921 as per Bill, and as certified by the Collector under register No. 321, Collector Nos. 277 and 351, old survey No. none, and new survey No. 1-2/21, in register book (marked letter C) of the Foras Freehold property standing in the name of the said Deago Antone Kinny, containing by admeasurement (1877) square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the property of Philip Gomes, on the west by a footpath or Gowan, on the north by the property of late Antone Francis Luis, and on the south by the property of Domingos Pascoal Kinny.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works.

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KOLBHATWADY, NEAR KALBADEVI, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Wassoodew Ballajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narayen Bhawoo, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of April, 1866, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, situate at Kolbat Wady, near Kalbadevi, containing by admeasurement 86 square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of Crustna Gunoji, on the south by a public passage, on the east by a public passage, and on the west by the house of Janoo Bhicoji Gheerut, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under No. 17.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th May, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S GOLDEN BIRD'SEYE TOBACCO.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

330 lbs. of Lambert and Butler's golden bird'seye tobacco in ½ lb. hinged tins.

The above will be sold in ½ doz. and 1 doz. tins to suit the purchasers.

Samples are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong chesnut Arab, aged 14 hands, quiet in saddle and harness, believed sound.

1 grey Persian horse 14-1, 4 years, very quiet, no tricks, goes in saddle and harness.

1 strong country-bred pony, 13-3, goes well in saddle and harness, very strong.

1 stylish light dog-cart with hood, recently done up, in good condition.

1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable pucca stone-built BUNGALOW with outhouses and well situated at Rai, near Bhusi Village, Lanowli.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises—

A large pucca and Bangalore tiled roof stone-built bungalow with 3,200 square yards of land, situated at the Hill at Rai, near Bhusi Village, Lanowli. The bungalow has one drawing, one dining, two bath, and four bed rooms, and is well furnished.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th May, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods and twist, such as grey shirtings, dhoties, jacconets, etc.

On account and at the risk of Soondercee Virjee and his partner Veerjee Valljee—

B S D 1382-83—1 bales dyed orange shirtings doria, ex. s. s. "Asia."

222 H B 339-41-5 case dyed doria, ex. C "Gordon".
„ 312-51—1 case dyed doria, ex. C "Fraser."
300—310-20—1 case dyed doria, ex. "Australia."
„ 321-24—1 case dyed doria, ex. "Asia."

On account and at the risk of Chunumlal Dayabhoy

37 M F G—1 bale 300 lbs. silk waste yarn ex. s.s. "Benares.

On account of the underwriters—

3 cases cotton white flannel.

On account of the concerned—

1 case imitation silk umbrellas.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED FULLY GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mallet Bunder, on account of the underwriters—

93 bales damaged Fully Good Bengal Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th May, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, CINNAMON, SUGAR, RED LEAD, SAGO, PEPPER, DRY GINGER, SCALES AND WEIGHTS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Bhimjee Mukunjee Chapuria and Jaichand Sobhagchand Chapuria, trading together as General Merchants under the name of Harukchand Jaichand and also under the name of Bhimjee Makunjee, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., at Mandvi, Khan Bazaar or Sakur Bazar, Insolvent's shop), consisting a number of bags of China sugar, scale and weights, &c.

Also at Dontar Street or Dammer Gully (Insolvent's godown) consisting a number of boxes or cases of cinnamon, kegs of red lead, bags of sago, dry ginger, pepper, gulal, scale, and weights, mehta boxes, time-piece, pillows, bench, &c.

N.B.—The goods of the Vudgaddy shop or Pahadi have been removed to the above godown at Dammer Gully.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th May, 1896.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; with, out this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE, SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th May, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, it being a Public Holiday to be observed as the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.

Bombay, 13th May, 1896.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 100,000
in 1,000 Shares of 100 Each.

(1) Only a few Shares available now.
(2) Fixed and Floating Deposits kept and Interest allowed thereon.

For particulars apply to :—

MAHADEWA PRASAD,
Manager and Secretary.

NOTICE.

GILLINGHAM PORTLAND CEMENT.

IT having come to the knowledge of the undersigned that extensive adulterations have been made by dealers in our well-known brand of Portland Cement, Gillingham "RED HAND" Brand, this is to warn the Public against such adulterations, and to notify that proceedings will at once be taken against any dealers who may be found mixing our Cement with inferior, or other makes, or in any way adulterating same.

Buyers are advised to be careful to see that they get the genuine Gillingham "Red Hand" Brand of Cement, in original Casks, and to import same only through dealers of known repute.

JOHN BAZLEY WHITE & BROTHERS, LD.,
2 Lime Street Square, London.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the following works on the DADWAH PROJECT.

1. Head Regulator.
2. Two Chowkies.
3. Earthwork on Dadwah.
4. Earthwork on Branch Canals.

On payment of Rs. 3, a complete set of Tender Forms can be had at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals, where all information about the works can be obtained.

Tenders to reach the Office of the Executive Engineer at Hyderabad (Sind) not later than June 10th, 1896, each Tender to be accompanied by earnest money as specified below :—

1. Head Regulator .....Rs. 500
2. Two Chowkies ..... „ 200
3. Earthwork on Dadwah ..... „ 1,000
4. Earthwork on Branch Canals ..... „ 1,000

The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

2. Persons tendering for more than one work may make it a condition that all their Tenders be accepted.

3. The amount at present provided for expenditure in the current year is two lakhs of rupees. Further funds may become available and Tenderers are invited to state how much earthwork they are prepared to carry out before 31st March, 1897.

4. Offers from large contractors willing to undertake the whole of the Dad Project work, estimated to cost about nineteen lakhs of rupees, will be considered.

EDWARD PINHEY, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India,
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Frcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE .....
PENANG ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG .....
AUSTRALIA ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
COLOMBO ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
RANGOON ..... The Bank of Madras.
AGRA..... Bank of Bengal
Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month. REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5/4-8 and 6 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... ..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO VISRAM, C.I.E. Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum : 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Orde of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION)

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 2
Six Months..... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If said in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 9d. per quarter.

OFFICE —Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years the other cries, Oh ! I have been using since 40 years ! !

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE
CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA.—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 56 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
OR,
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE AT MAHABALESHWAR.

1 ELPHINSTONE HALL } In one compound.
2 VALENTINE LODGE. }
3 THE GROVE. } Do. do.
4 THE BOWER. }

Offers should be sent to the Minister of Indore State.

Further particulars can be had from ANANT PRASAD BHAIYA at Elphinstone Hall, Mahabaleshwar.

RAMPERTAP HARBILAS.

Indore, 13th May, 1896.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	16 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse foot, best in the market, per cwt Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crush

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	600	all	10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,475
Bank of Bengal	40,000	800	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{15,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al'	£1-5s.	£11 to £5
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,200	1,200	all	25	660xd
Anglo-Indian ..	1,345	100	100	Nil	68
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belsapp)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	8
Bombay Unicd	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	900
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	645
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	630
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,755
China Mills Co Ld	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	915
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,115
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	800
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	670
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	690
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	630
Dhuna Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	650
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	630
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	785
Hingvughat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough ..	1,800	500	500	25	770
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,570xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	560
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ..	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	630
James Greaves	1,100	600	600	dvdRs.10	775
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
JamshedManufacturing Co..	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	245
Jeewraj Balloo...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1135
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	830xd
Khanga m Manfg. Co ..	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	870
Leopold	5,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	272
Lord Reay Mfg Banking Corporation	445	1,000	1,000	30	775xd
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,220
Madras Unitod	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	2,425
Mahaluxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	N	515
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	2,790
Manockjee M Petit.....	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	1772
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	1772
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,950	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,325
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd 44	...
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	505
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	900
Ripon Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,180
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	1,300
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,740
Soonderdas.....	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	945
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dvRs12½	397½
Sun Mills, Ld...	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	320
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	740
assoon and Allatar	1,000	60	500	dvdRs30	700xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.....	900	1,000	1,000	...	450
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co., Ld	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	555	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	825
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	& 18	...	o.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,160
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
ombay Cotton Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	190
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	185
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	215
Colaba	500	1,500	1,200	dvdRs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,150
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	590
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs40	375
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	162½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	520
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Mahindra Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M....	1,000	250	all	15	192½
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	590
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	180
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	39½
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	985
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Wooden Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 12	10 210
Volkart...	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,235

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	390
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhaw Pile...	5,000	100	100	10	163
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,625
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,425
Bombay Iron Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,350	100	100	dvd 3	74
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,550
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		580	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	300	200	12	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ..	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co....	4,000	200	175	21	375
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	200
Maharanee Iron Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	104
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs32	520
Soundy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,125
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		130
Telephone Co.	2,000	38	100	dvdRs1	294

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-14 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	28
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	27-12
Do. do. new	,,	27-10
Australia bar Gold	,,	27-12
Bombay bar Gold ..	lb.	27-11
Sovereigns	,,	17-7½
Do. Demond	,,	17-6
Silver	,,	95-8
4/24 Do.	lb.	95-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Holiday, Queen-Empress's Birthday: Banks closed.
Birthday Parades, 7 a.m.
The Harvey and Sabapathy Co., 4, Bruce Lane, 2-30 p.m.
Unveiling of Portrait of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C. I. E., Cowasjee Dinshaw Library, 5 p.m.
The Gun Club, Love Grove, Worlee, 4-45 p. m.

Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.—The Gospel meeting for boys will be held on Friday, at 8-30. Tea and cake at 8 p.m., sharp. Open to all boys.

ACCIDENT TO A TRAMWAY PASSENGER.—Krishna Mahadu, a Hindu lad, while riding in a tram-car, yesterday, tried to jump out of it while it was in motion. He fell down and sustained serious injuries to his hands and face. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

FALL FROM A SCAFFOLDING.—Govind Hari, a labourer, while engaged in painting the walls of the shop of Messrs. Gagahan and Co., at Bellasis Road, lost his balance and fell down from a height of 15 feet. He sustained serious injuries by the fall, and was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital.

BATHING FATALITY.—Visram Ratnaji, a Hindu, aged 25 years, residing at Mazagon, went in company of three others to Surya Cund Tank, on Monday afternoon, and whilst swimming in the tank, he suddenly sank. His friends searched for him, but to no purpose. Information was then given to the police, but the body has not yet been recovered.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, G. G. M. C., who was a candidate along with Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsedjee for the Justices' seat on the Municipal Corporation, recently vacated by Dr. Blaney, has, we learn, withdrawn his canditature in favour of the latter gentleman, who is Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's youngest brother.

SIX MONTHS FOR THEFT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Haroon Oomar was charged with the theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 71, the property of one Haji Hoosein. The facts of the case have already been reported. After recording the evidence, the magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN THE MOFUSSIL.—A long-felt want will be supplied to sojourners in the mofussil and at Matheran, Lanowli, and Khandalla by H. Tukina, Khara Kua, Bombay, who undertakes to send baskets of mangoes and other fruit in season to residents up-country. As one of the great drawbacks of mofussil life is the inadequate provision of fruit and vegetables in the local bazaars, this means of obtaining supplies has a good deal to recommend it.

MARATHA UNION.—The special general gathering of this Union will be held, at 5-30, this evening, in the hall of Mr. Deojee Odhavjee Bhotani, at Mandvie. A member of the club will read a paper on "Indi under Her Majesty's rule, and our duty to celebrate the Birthday anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty." Some musical selections composed for the occasion will be played. Members are earnestly requested to be in time.

LOSS OF GOLD BANGLES.—Merally Thaver, residing in Sheik Memon Street, went to a druggist's shop, on Monday afternoon, having in his possession at the time sixteen gold bangles, of the value of Rs. 1,000. After making purchases, he returned to his shop at Thakordwar, but while taking off his coat, he discovered his loss. He went back to the druggist's shop, but found no trace of his lost articles. Subsequently he reported the matter to the police.

THEFT WHILE ASLEEP.—Jaina Naikin, residing at Khetwady, has reported to the police the loss of gold and silver ornaments, of collective value of Rs. 413. It appears that she was lying asleep outside her house with the keys under her head. The matter was reported to the police. The complainant rested her suspicion on a woman, named Panaji, who lived in the house for over eighteen years, but who had left the place the same day for her native village.

FIRE IN A CUDJAN SHED.—A fire broke out, yesterday, in a cudjan shed at Sewree, belonging to one Noora Cassim, residing at Koisa Moholla. The Shed was used for burning lime. It appears that one of the wooden stanchions, supporting the roof, caught fire from the heat of the lime, and the shed was burnt down in a short time, but fortunately there was no one in it at the time. The Chinchpoogly and the Babula steamers arrived at the scene of the fire, but were not worked. The damage by the fire was trifling.

ALLEGED SUICIDE BY A PARSEE STUDENT.—Hormasji Pestonji Kalianwalla, a Parsee student, was suffering from fever some ten days ago. On Monday last, by mistake, he took some arsenic from a bottle, thinking it to be sugar. Immediately on putting a piece in the mouth, he felt a bitter taste, and spat it out. A doctor was called, who immediately pumped out the contents of the stomach. He, however, found no trace of arsenic. The fever subsequently increased, and he died from covulsions. Information was sent to the coroner, who, after making inquiries in the matter, gave orders for the disposal of the body.

A SUIT FOR REVOCATION OF PROBATE.—Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Sorabji D. Bastavala, solicitor, appeared, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton, the vacation judge, in a suit filed by Messrs. Nanabhoy Jamsetji Dhani Dadoona and Rustomji Jamsetji Dhani Dadoona, against Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji Dhani Dadoona, and others, the executors of an alleged will of the plaintiff's father, Jamsetji Jamasji Dhani Dadoona, deceased, for revocation of the grant of probate of the alleged will, and moved for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver in the suit on the ground that the will was invalid, and that the property belonging to the deceased's estate was unsafe in the hands of the executors. His Lordship granted a rule nisi for injunction and appointment of receiver, and also granted an interim injunction restraining the executors from in any way dealing with Jamsetji's estate.

THEFT OF BRASS CASTINGS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Harry Ballantine, Chief Constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged one Mancherji Jamsetji, a fitter in the Swadeshi Mill, with theft of four pieces of brass casting machines, valued at Rs 6, the property of the Mill Company, and Chila Nensy, a Marwaree, with receiving the stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the second accused. On Friday night the first accused was arrested at the Byculla Railway station by the Railway police with the two pieces of brass castings in his possession. The other two pieces were subsequently recovered from the second accused, to whom they were sold. Mr. Velinker, in defence, said that his client did not know at the time that they were stolen property. His Worship sentenced the first accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused was fined Rs. 40.

A REFRACTORY BOY SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Nizam, a Mahomedan lad, with causing hurt to Husen Essubji, a Mahomedan schoolboy, with a clasp knife. The latter boy was going along the Esplanade Cross Road, near the Crawford Markets, on Monday night, at eight o'clock, when he happened to knock against accused accidentally. Accused abused him and struck him with his clenched fist. Complainant did not say anything beyond mentioning that it was a mere accident, and went on. Accused ran after him and overtook him. He took out a clasp knife, and aimed a blow a little below the chest. Complainant, in warding off the blow, got a cut on his wrist. Accused was determined to wound him, and dealt another blow, making a wound on the right fore-arm. Complainant bled profusely, and was taken to the hospital, where the wounds were dressed. The police officer informed the magistrate that the accused boy was refractory, and had become a terror to boys living in the locality. The magistrate ordered the boy to be sent to the Reformatory for four years.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A MAHOMEDAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan, named Abdul Gafur, who died at the hospital from injuries inflicted by Moona Swami Sawapadia, a Madrassi of bad repute. The accused assulted the deceased on the afternoon of Sunday last at the corner of the 13th Kamatipoora Lane, and leaving the latter unconscious, ran away, but was arrested at the Byculla Railway Station, preparatory to his leaving for Kalyan. Several eye-witnesses to the assault were examined, including Ameena, in whose company he was going on the day of the assault. Dr. Gillespy, the House Surgeon, said that the deceased was brought to the hospital on Sunday afternoon bleeding from the nose and vomitting blood. He was restless all night, and an operation was performed the next day, but with no beneficial effect. The deceased did not regain consciousness, and died at 4-45 p.m., on Monday. Dr. Gillespy was of opinion that the death of the deceased was caused by the pressed fracture of the skull, which could be caused by the bamboo stick before the court. The jury, after consultation, returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of a blow inflicted with a stick by Moona Swami, under such circumstances that the act was rash and negligent, not amounting to culpable homicide. The accused was then formally committed by the coroner to the next Criminal Sessions.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided; and there were also present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., S. Rebsch, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

LAWN-MOWERS FOR MUNICIPAL GARDENS.

The Commissioner reported that he had authorised the Superintendent of Gardens to purchase lawn-mowers for several gardens, to replace old ones, from Messrs. Alexander Shanks and Co., of England, through Messrs. Maganlal and Hiralal, at a cost of Rs. 1,200, to be met out of the grants for stores and contingencies of the respective gardens.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1895 was submitted. The following are extracts from it:—

"Exclusive of still-born, 5,680 deaths were registered, being 201 less than in the preceding quarter and 208 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. The death-rate is equal to 27·04 per 1,000 of population calculated on the Census of 1891. Before examining the mortuary statistics, there are some questions I should like to refer to as they are of considerable interest. I would first refer to the use of permanganate of potash for the purification of water, as attention has lately been drawn to it by Professor Hankine. For many years permanganate of patash had been used by the Health Department for the purification of well waters. Before I joined the Health Department, in 1873, it had been used, and, up to about 1876, I continued to use it in wells round which cases of cholera appeared to be localized. After a time, I found that quicklime seemed to have as much effect and would do as well, and after further experience, I found that merely stirring up the water mechanically had much the same effect as permanganate of potash. In fact, this is simply doing what experience has told people all over the world must be done to water that is stagnant. For it is well known that the water of a well which has not been used for some time is unwholesome; in one case it will cause Diarrhœa; in other cases Fever will be ascribed to it. But whether permanganate of potash or lime was used for the purification of the water of wells round which groups or cases of cholera were localized, it was always regarded by the Health Department as an essential precaution that the use of the water should cease for not less than four days. When we found cases of cholera localized around water-supply, we stopped totally the use of the water-supply by putting on a guard to prevent any use being made of the water. In the case of the pollution of tanks, we still use lime as the best means of dealing with a nuisance from foul water. So long as any considerable number of the people of Bombay used well water these precautions had to be adopted; and even now should we find water pipes in positions in which the supply is likely to be contaminated, we stop the use of the water as the first precaution. In this city groups of cases of cholera have undoubtedly been due to contaminated water-supply, and yet that same water-supply could be used, as I have seen, after a few days with impunity. There has been, it appears to me, a considerable reduction in the waste of water and the nuisances from waste of water since I wrote my last report. Not only has there been a very great reduction of serious nuisances at some chawls, but a very great improvement has been effected by reducing the number of pipes and the size of the ferrules. It is surprising the improvement that may be effected by stopping the supply of water from even one out of two or three pipes delivering water to a chawl. The following description of a place I inspected will show how much can be done by a reasonable reduction of the water-supply. "The groundfloor wall on the east was being washed away by the water falling from a pipe, and the east end of the passage between the rooms was wet. The east end of the passage on the first and second floors was in the same state. Near the water pipe on each floor clothes were being washed and water splashed about. The east wall of the house was damp. In a room close to the water pipe, the floor of which was very damp, six persons were sleeping on the floor." All these conditions have been very much improved by a little care in the use of the water. Very great anxiety has been caused to me by the number of applications we receive to construct water-closets. A person who has no space for a privy thinks that he is wise in putting a water-closet when he would not be permitted to build a privy. I referred to this important matter in my last Annual Report and I have also referred to it in other reports. If the rules proposed by the Committee, consisting of the Executive Engineer, the Special Drainage Engineer, the Drainage Engineer, and the Health Officer, appointed by the Commissioner to consider the system of house-connections for Colaba, be carried out in the city, the danger from water-closets will be reduced to a minimum. A curious experience occurred while this Committee was sitting. On one day when I happened to be strongly objecting to the construction of water-closets in bathrooms, information came that on that morning in one of the finest buildings in the Fort the sewage had regurgitated back from the street sewer up the water-closets. We went and inspected the building and found an abominable nuisance—an odour which, I may describe as of putrid paints. This led to an inspection of another building, a very fine one close by, and in this building we observed that outside the water-closet of all places, was a tiffin room for young ladies. This is exactly similar to what occurred and led to the poisoning of a number of people in a lamentable case in Scotland not long ago, when oysters, as was reported in the account of the case, were kept in or near a lavatory. People who are very much afraid of direct infection from a contagious disease, and tremble when they here of a case of cholera or small-pox, have no fear and no real perception of the danger from a direct connection with a sewer and the putrid emanations of sewage and they have little thought that a water-closet or other place connected with a sewer is a place from which emanations always dangerous, and which may even carry disease, sometimes escape. There are, undoubtedly, a number of people in this age, and in this year, who stoutly believe in the treatment of that Doctor described by Smollett. From inquiries I made, I was sorry to find that the contract period for the construction and completion of the drainage system for Cumballa Hill will not expire till the 31st of May 1897, and that house-connections cannot be made until after that period. I am very sorry for this as, there are so many serious nuisances from cesspools in the Cumballa Hill District. I may mention that this scheme of drainage, although it is called the Malabar Hill Scheme, will permit of only three premises on Malabar Hill being drained. I am afraid that there will be serious nuisance this year from the accumulation on the Flats. In the last Annual Report I described the reclamation in the following words:—"I gave last year a decided opinion that the disposal of the refuse or town sweepings on the Flats is now a public danger. A Committee is now sitting to consider other means for the disposal of the town sweepings." The reclamation is now a serious danger. I am very glad to be able to refer to the Resolution of the Corporation sanctioning the construction of an open drain, where the foul ditch in Parel, described in former reports flows, and the sewage lies in pools on the ground. This open drain will take the place of the ditch. Money could not be better spent than in this way. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the money will be wasted when a system of drainage has been carried out in this locality. The ditch follows the course of a natural rain-water channel and it carries rain-water in the rains. This purpose the open drain will serve. The open drain will do harmlessly in the future what the ditch ought to have done in the past, and it will do what the ditch has not done—carry sewage away from dwellings. This open drain will give very great relief to the people of the locality. It was the only means by which speedy relief could have been given. This is a description of this ditch as it is even now given in the last annual report:—"The drainage, from Parel to the north of Government House, Parel, on the south flows down in ditches past the Church in a wide cesspool to a ditch between buildings—between two rows of dwellings—and between these buildings occupied by many people the sewage soaks into the ground. On the north the drainage flows on to the low ground near the railway station ground, flooded with sewage and wet from the leakage of a water main." I am sorry that not much progress has been made in the way of putting up flushing tanks at the heads of open drains and gullies. This is an improvement I have been advocating for years. Wherever there is a gully or an open drain, that gully or drain ought to be flushed automatically. A very interesting correspondence has taken place on a letter from me, suggesting that the scrub and long grass on the gathering grounds of the Tansa, Vehar and Tulsi Lakes should be cut down and burnt before the annual period of rainfall in the monsoon. At an inspection in the hot weather of last year of the Vehar Lake with the Chief Engineer and the Drainage Engineer, I observed a quantity of long grass and scrub just above the lake, and it seemed to me that the grass must soon rot and be washed down into the Lake. The Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana, to whom the subject was referred, stated his opinion on the course, namely, the burning of the grass that I proposed:—"The tree growth must also in due course disappear, and the soil having no protection will be washed down the slopes into the lake and silt it up; while, in the meantime, the leaves of the trees (which are now retained in the grass and gradually incorporated in the soil forming the mould so necessary for plant life) will be blown or washed into the lake, and till all the trees were dead, the water of the lake would probably be worse than it can possibly at present." I cannot agree with this opinion. The question, at first sight, is, "Will burning of the grass cause denudation of the soil?" If it does, the other dire results anticipated by the Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana, will follow. The real point however is this:—"Does burning of the grass, as proposed by me, cause denudation of the soil?" I contend that it does not. The Divisional Forest Officer has had in mind the burning of the soil and the turning up of it afterwards for agriculture. That is a totally different operation I maintain. Last year at Lanoli I watched very carefully the effect of burning the grass on a hill slope and I observed that the burning had no effect whatever in denuding the soil. On the first moisture the tender shoots of grass shoot up and bind the earth firmly. I think this is a question on which opinions ought to be sought. I may be wrong, and if I am, I shall be the first to admit it. The question is far too important to be made one of dogmatic opinion on one side or the other. The very serious question arises through this correspondence, "Is the preservation of all the grass and rubbish of the forests around the lakes compatible with a pure supply of water in these lakes?" I need scarcely say this is a most important question. Our policy certainly ought rather to be to prevent all the impurities we can descending into the lakes than to let impurities in and afterwards have to adopt measures to intercept or destroy them. The preservation of Forest means the preservation of mould and with Forest mould some of which must be washed into the lakes—come Forest Fevers. There are other questions of much importance in connection with the conservancy of the lakes to which I have referred in other reports and to which I need not refer now. In the Quarterly Report following, or when the epidemic of cholera that is now reported in Calcutta has subsided and statistics of the results of inoculation in that City against cholera have been made public, I hope to discuss inoculation as a means of prevention against cholera, as it is obvious that we ought, if there is any protection in inoculation, introduce it into this city. I may, however, state here that in my opinion, owing to the extraordinary immunities from cholera that have been observed not only amongst individuals and groups of individuals, not only in buildings and groups of buildings, but in localities the value of inoculation can never be established by statistics. I take one locality in Bombay, a reference to the disappearance of cholera from which, as described in my Annual Report for 1891-92, attracted considerable attention in Europe—I refer to Zaoba's Wadi as a proof of this. The influences that have given immunity to Zaoba's Wadi have been:—The removal of cesspools, the construction of drains mostly open, the removal of huts, or the arrangement of huts in lines, the use of pipe water, the construction of a better class of dwellings and the immigration of a more opulent class of residents. It has been the same in a number of other localities and places. There has not been a case of cholera for years in Zaoba's Oart and it is the same in other localities in Bombay in which we formerly, in anticipation of the occurrence of an outbreak of cholera, took annual precautions against cholera as a matter of course. There is also as any one who has seen epidemics of cholera knows and extraordinary influence exercised over predisposition to attack and fatality by mental conditions. So far as I have seen of the statistics of inoculation they neither prove nor disprove its value. An influence may be expected from anything, even an amulet that gives confidence to people during times of panic. I do not say this in discouragement, but rather in encouragement of further experiment. I think so far that inoculation is to be recommended as a measure of precaution or sanitation in places where it is not possible to obtain pure water or to take effective measures for the removal of the refuse—liquid and solid—of the population, or in other words "cleanliness." But here we have, as we now know, by experience in ordinary seasons, when there is not scarcity—in cleanliness of water and of air, a more perfect and true means of prevention against cholera than inoculation."

The consideration of the report was postponed till the next meeting. After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

IN regard to the annual report of this Department a Resolution of the Government of India says:—

The report for the year 1894-95 on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department in India has been, as usual, divided into two parts, the first being the Military and the second the Revenue Section. The statistics show an improvement in the working of almost every branch of the Department. The number of Government horse and donkey stallions has been increased from 390 and 325 to 394 and 361 respectively; 13,435 mares have been covered by Government horse and pony stallions as compared with 11,861 last year; the number of district horse and pony stallions was increased from 100 to 144, and they covered 5,212 mares as compared with 2,290 last year.

One of the most noticeable features of the report is the change of opinion which seems to be taking place regarding the employment of stallions of the Trotter and Hackney strain, and the increasing tendency to substitute for them Arab and thoroughbreds. The Department has been hampered in its endeavour to import an increasing number of thoroughbred English stallions by the difficulty of obtaining them of the required size and quality at the prices hitherto offered. Failing this source of supply, it is anticipated that good thorough-bred sires may be obtained from Australia, and a limited number of such stallions are being imported as an experimental measure.

They compare favourably in many respects with thorough-bred English importations, and are obtainable at lower prices. Owing to more liberal treatment of the importers the best Arab stallions available in the Bombay market are now secured by the Civil Veterinary Department.

The Section of the report regarding Horse Fairs and Shows gives much valuable information. Copies of the annual report are supplied to all regiments of Native Cavalry, and the information on this subject should be of material use to the officers of such regiments.

An interesting feature of the year's work is the great advance made in horse-breeding in Native States, and the Inspector-General has been able to initiate important improvements, many States having established their own establishments in favour of the system at present followed by the Civil Veterinary Department.

The Instruction Farm at Babugarh was instituted principally with the object af ascertaining whether it could be made self-supporting by using broodmares in agricultural operations and producing from them a certain number of stock. The system has not proved successful, and it is doubtful whether horses and mares will ever be used to any great extent for agricultural purposes in this country. In other respects, however, the results are satisfactory, for not only have several important experiments in fodder crops been made, but there is a profit on the working of the farm.

The Section of the report devoted to the Bacteriological Laboratory is of much interest; and some of the investigations of the Imperial Bacteriologist which have been for the most part limited to enquiry into "surra" have already proved of value to the Remount Department. Dr. Lingard has worked under considerable difficulties owing to the want of proper accommodation, but arrangements have now been made for the completion of the Laboratory and other necessary buildings at Mukhtesar.

Provincial horse-breeding has shown marked progress. The number of stallions maintained shows a satisfactory increase, and more than double as many mares were covered this year as last. The comparatively new system under which horse and pony stallions are maintained by District Boards promises exceedingly well. This system should result in a gradual improvement in the undersized mares which cannot at present be covered by Government stallions. The class of pony-stallion obtained for District Boards appears well suited for the purpose, and the result should in a few years have a marked effect on horse-breeding in India.

The treatment of equine diseases is a matter of great importance, particularly in Bombay, where the Remount Department purchase so many horses. The Government of India in a recent Resolution (No. 4-45-1, dated 16th March 1880) have made suggestions for the more efficient working of the Glanders and Farcy Act throughout India; and the Local Government have arranged to increase the inspecting agency in the town of Bombay.

The Section of the report dealing with cattlel disease shows that, except in Burma, little practica work has been done in connection with investigation and prevention of cattle-disease. Proposals are now under the consideration of Local Governments for the organisation of a subordinate civil veterinary establishment, and until this question is settled, but little progress can be expected. The time of the Civil Veterinary Department officers is at present so fully occupied with the supervision of horse-breeding operations that they are unable to devote much attention to this important branch of their duties. Many veterinary dispensaries are however doing excellent work, and the treatment of animals at these institutions is becoming more popular, the number of patients treated everywhere showing an increase, and the percentage relieved and cured being higher.

Veterinary instruction appears to be progressing satisfactorily. The veterinary colleges and schools fulfil an important function in supplying trained assistants for the subordinate veterinary service. The men sent to these institutions from the Remount Depots turn out exellent salutris, and the scheme for training farriers at Lahore is already producing good results.

The production of text books, in the vernacular, by teachers at the Lahore Veterinary College, has supplied a real need, as but for the publication of these works no text-books would have been available for the instruction of students.

The Government of Indi desire to endorse the tribute paid by the Inspector-General to the officers of the Department for the exellent work done by them during the

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "Miner," care of this Office.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Meadows Street, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MART, 21, Esplanade Road, near the Clock Tower, Bombay. INSTALLATIONS Supplied and Erected. Large and Varied Electrical Stock.

MACHINE-MADE BREAD! PEARSE & Co. is the only Firm in Bombay that makes Bread by Steam Machinery. 12 for one rupee. Can always be had from Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay, and also from their Crawford Market Stall.

WANTED, a Female Assistant TEACHER, for the Infant Class of the B. B. and C. I. Railway School at Parel, conversant with the Kindergarten system of Teaching. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Parel.

WANTED, for the Holkar College, a PROFESSOR of Sanskrit. Salary commencing at Rs. 150. None but Graduates, with honours, need apply. Applications, enclosing Testimonials, to be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Holkar College, Indore.

WANTED, for the Indore State High School, an Experienced HEAD-MASTER, knowledge of Hindi and Marathi desirable. Salary Rs. 150. Applications, enclosing Testimonials, and full particulars, to be sent to the DIRECTOR of STATE EDUCATION, Indore.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for six months in Marine Lines or near Fort. Address "B. 42," care of this Office.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

STABLES TO LET.—Rupees Twenty a month. Apply Miss RAMSAY, Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

PIANOS for HIRE and on the Monthly Payment System, Rs. 23 per Month, will purchase, a good Iron-frame 1 PIANO.—Bombay S. ROSE and Co.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINI, Y. MUTH & Co., Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been staying with my Family at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL for three days, and cannot help but saying that we received every attention both from the Proprietor and servants, and leave it well satisfied that it is one of the best conducted establishments of the kind in Bombay.—(Sd.) CHARLES DUKE, CAPTAIN.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Have much pleasure in testifying to the invariable courtesy and good management of the Proprietor, I should certainly select it were I to come to Mahableshwar again." T. O. M. 1st Ches. Regt.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, World, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; HEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial solicited.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£1,79?,569 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book sellers and Railway Terminus.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on appifeation.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'+7'+130 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery with Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

CANE CHAIRS for Homeward-Bound Passengers Camp and Drawing-room use, a well-selected Assortment has just been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld. 13, Marine Street.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S Patent World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c. &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE TWENTIETH SERIES of the WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES falls to be DELIVERED in BOMBAY in the First or Cold Weather Term of 1896-97.

SUBJECT—"English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources."

The Series will consist of not fewer than six Lectures. The Honorarium is Rupees eight hundred and forty. Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the 23rd of June next.

By Order,

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 18th May, 1896.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but out at the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India).
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H.E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS;
H.E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

WHISKY IN JARS.

B. SMYTH & Co.

HAVE had great success with their Whiskies in Jars or Kegs. Consumers will find that in this form they receive the fullest value for their money, besides saving in freight.

PRICES.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1 gal. Jar	12 12 and 16	12
2 „ Jar	24 0 and 31	8
4 „ Jar	48 0 and 61	0
2 „ Keg	24 0 and 31	0

JARS AND KEGS FREE.

Jars allowed for on return

1 gal. As. 12; 2 gals. Re. 1-0; 4 gals. Rs. 2-0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

B. SMYTH & CO.
31, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERFECT SPECTACLES,
from Gold Medalists,
THE CHEAPEST OPTICIANS.
V. J. POWELL AND Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, (Opposite G. Post Office.)

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

DR. U. L. DESAI, M. D., B.S., &c.,
SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

TREATS LUNACY (Acute and Chronic Mania—Hypochondriasis—Melancholia—Insanity after Child Birth, &c.) SLEEPLESSNESS—HYSTERIA—EPILEPSY—VERTIGO—CHOREA—PARALYSIS, &c.

CONSULTATION 2 to 5-30; 55, Apollo Street, Opposite Share Bazaar, BOMBAY.

Residence SAGAR PALACE, No. 3, Walkeshwar Road

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

AN advance of a half per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 112 7-8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 121¼. Three and a half Rupee Securities were 1-8th per cent. higher, at £63 7-16. The price of Bar Silver in London was unaltered at 31 1-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was ¼ cent. dearer, at 67 7-8 cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 21'88¾ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were one-half per cent. lower, at 102¼; Paris Exchange in London was 1¼ centime less, at fcs. 25·16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats dull, and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton was unchanged at 4¼d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4¼d. for May deliveries, and 4d. for September-October The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday, 4 1-8 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; but August futures were 3 points higher, at 8·09 cents; while for December, they advanced two points, to 7·16 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; and below we give the present comparison between this season's figures to date, and those in the two previous years for the same period.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts	5,000	5,600	5,300
Two days' do.	8,000	9,400	7,000
Since 1st Sept., 1896.....	5,052,000	7,769,400	5,728,000

An advance of Re.1 per candy, all round, has taken place in prices in our local Cotton Market to-day, the feeling having been steady at the advance. Only a moderate business has transpired, 2,500 bales in all having been taken, of which shippers are credited with 1,000 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 155-75; and 200 each of Oomrawattee at Rs. 174; Amreli, at Rs.190; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 178; while the Mills have bought 300 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 175; 200 each of Kamptee at Rs. 175¼; and Pachora, at Rs.161-5; and 100 each of Mulkapore, at Rs. 179; and Dhulia, at Rs. 168 per candy.

WHEAT remains a steady market with the usual moderate export business passing.

SEEDS.—Prices of *Rapeseed* have advanced today one to two annas per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged in value. The feeling has been steady, and export business has been upon a moderate scale. We now quote.—

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed	„ 7 4 0	to „ 7 6 0	per cwt.
Do. Cawnpore	do	„ 6 15 0	to „ 7 1 0	„
Red Do.	do.	„ 6 6 0	to „ 6 8 0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton.....	13,010 bales.
Wheat.....	39,840 cwts.
Linseed	22,093 „
Rapeseed	12,665 „
Gingelly.....	982 „
Poppyseed.....	7,899 „
Groundnuts	1,708 „
Castorseed.....	7,307 „
Rice	5,353 „

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged with no fresh business passing.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, while 1s. 1 15-16d. was the rate for three months' sight Credits. Rates from Calcutta coming weaker, quotations here receded 1-32d., all round, the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 1 13-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1 27-32d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 1 29-32d.	„
Francs do.	...1·46¼.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at some advance on Saturday's closing rates, 110 9-16 both for cash and the 1st proximo settlement having been quoted to the end.

SHARES.—A moderate business has been passing in this market to-day, resulting in the following changes chiefly in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip at our revised quotations. Central India have advanced Rs. 35; James Greaves, Rs. 20; City of Bombay, Rs. 15; Bombay United, Cannaught, Empress, and Imperial Cotton, Rs. 10 each; Bombay Cotton, China, and David, Rs. 5 each; While Britannia, have declined Rs. 20; Colaba Land, Rs. 15; Framjee Petit, Rs. 10; Khatao Makunji and Mahaluxmee; Rs. 5 each; and Leopold, Rs. 4. In Presses East India, are Rs. 10 higher; Albert Karrachee, Rs. 5. (New Indian Rs. 2½; while Breul's Cownpore, Mofussil, and Prince of Wales are each Rs. 5 lower. Bombay-Burmah, are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue; and Kemp and Co., Rs. 2. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,425 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th May, compared with the Statement of 5th May, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	May 5. Rs. A. P.	May 12. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	68,50,000 0 0	68,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.....	2,36,58,857 0 0	2,15,64,544 14 4
Other Deposits, &c.....	5,03,13,341 5 3	4,79,11,286 7 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	3,70,561 12 1	8,33,952 0 8
Sundries	29,47,653 10 9	29,57,528 5 8
Rr.	10,41,40,213 12 1	10,01,17,311 11 9
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	56,88,770 0 0	68,94,660 0 0
Other authorised Investments.	39,71,416 8 0	40,23,406 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities...	1,62,53,432 7 11	1,55,90,928 2 11
Credits do do.	1,35,31,846 12 11	1,32,28,444 15 11
Bills Discounted, &c.....	3,42,68,201 9 11	3,29,35,547 7 9
Balances with other Banks	4,30,665 11 3	5,61,337 9 5
Bullion	1,829 0 11	1,234 8 11
Dead Stock	13,20,747 6 7	13,18,804 9 5
Stamps	10,745 7 9	10,509 14 9
Sundries	14,29,281 15 8	14,43,728 0 9
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	87,23,572 5 2	1,18,19,403 12 5
Do. at Branches ..	1,85,09,554 6 0	1,22,83,315 1 6
Rs.	10,41,40,213 12 1	10,01,17,311 11 9

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to May 12, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	**Rs.**	
Treasury Balance at Head Office....	12,75,648	Dec.
Do. at Branches.....	8,18,464	do.
Other Deposits.....	24,02,055	do.
Post Bills	4,63,391	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	12,57,880	Inc.
Loans	6,62,504	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	3,03,402	do.
Mercantile Bills	13,32,746	do.
Cash at Head Office	30,95,831	Inc.
Do. at Branches	62,20,249	Dec.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May, 1896 on 115·33 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	36,000	40	39,540
Or per mile of Railway	31	312	..	343
For previous 17 weeks of half-year..	61,015	3,79,355	1,107	4,41,477
Total for 18 weeks...	64,515	4,15,355	1,147	4,81,017
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,916	39,752	144	33,812
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	267	1	293
Total to corresponding date do.	52,808	3,79,735	1,174	4,33,717

Increase for the week .....Rs. 5,728
Ditto to date ..... „ 47,300

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 9th May, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,92,541	5,99,823	8,588	8,00,952
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles..	...	...	...	8,32,038
Decrease				Rs. 31,086

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHAW—May 12, at 19, Miller's Road, Bangalore, the wife of Mr H G Shaw, Survey of India, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOLDER—CUMMING—May 7, at St Paul's Church, Dibrugarh, Assam, by the Rev H G Russell, Charles Howard, eldest son of Captain C F Holder, late 8th Hussars, of Melbourne House Barnes, to Lilian Grace, second daughter of R S Comming, Esq., of Dedham Esse.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—May 4, at Bir Tea Estate, Kangra Valley, of acute pneumonia, Harry Hooner Clarke, aged 35 years.
GREEN—May 13, Thomas Jeffery, the beloved son of John and Mary Green, aged one year, 6 months and 24 days.
HENNESSY—May 9, at Darjeeling, Ada Gertrude, the wife of George T Hennessy, Mutrapore, Malda.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1896.

As everybody knows, the Imperial Maritime Customs were the security for the colossal loan guaranteed by Russia, and provided by French and Russian syndicates, to enable China to pay the first instalment of the war indemnity to Japan. It is to be hoped that the French and Russian bondholders will read with equanimity the report of the Imperial Customs for 1895, which shows that while the value of the foreign trade of China has been steadily increasing for some years past, the revenue returns thereon have decreased. In the year 1889 the value of the foreign imports was 207 million taels; in 1895 it amounted to 314 millions, an increase of more than fifty per cent. The Customs revenue, which was nearly twenty-two million taels in the former year, was 21,385,389 in the latter. When these figures are translated into the terms of gold currency at the rates prevailing in the respective years, the imports are in value nearly the same, while the revenue received has declined about fifty per cent. These figures must give the foreign creditors a bad quarter-of-an-hour. It was on the gold value of the duties levied on foreign imports that they let the thirty odd millions sterling to the Government of China. They can of course count on the guarantee of the Russian Government, and so far they are not as men without hope. But the sensation must be unpleasant, for it is suggestive of unknown troubles in the not very remote future. It is clear that the expansion of the trade of China does not mean, as might be supposed from the experience of other countries, a corresponding increment of the revenue levied upon it, while the tariff remains the same. A writer in the *China Mail* sees in this phenomenon something which may well arrest the attention of all who are interested in the promised regeneration of the Celestial Empire from the awakening of the energies of its immense population. Money is as necessary for the purposes of peace as for those of war, and a country cannot be regenerated without putting its finances in order. The solid revenue of China is derived from the Maritime Customs, and if they decline while imports increase and the tariff remains unaltered, the case is hopeless. According to this view the regeneration of China is only brought nearer in the sense that a complete collapse may bring about partition and absorption by other nations. Some such solution is indeed regarded as almost inevitable:—"The day may be yet far distant—it may be decades ahead, or it may be so long deferred as to allow remedial measures to be adopted in time; or it may come like the late war with Japan, at a moment when none expected, and when in fact all the authorities were confident that such operations were absolutely impossible. It is best to be on the look-out, and to prepare for the opportunities which may come to the best-prepared." We see no reason for taking such an extreme view. But the fact that partition seems possible, and even probable, to observant lookers-on, is worth noting.

There can be little doubt that the import trade of China suffers much from the immense divergence of gold and silver values in these recent years. Every effort is made to elude the Imperial Customs by transferring foreign goods from steamers to native junks, which discharge at the native customs houses. By the usual Chinese methods the fixed tariff levied by the European officer at the Imperial Custom House becomes much mitigated when a Chinese official who takes a reasonable view of things has to be dealt with. European firms who disdain quiet compromises are at a disadvantage when competing with native firms who have no such scruples. Undoubtedly the external trade of China tends more and more from this and similar causes to fall into the hands of the Chinese traders. There is also a marked tendency to replace foreign goods by home produce. The Indian Opium trade has suffered much more from this tendency than from the agitation and million leaflets of the Anti-Opium Societies. China is likely to turn the tables upon India. Chinese opium was exported last year to Singapore, and other markets hitherto exclusively supplied from Bombay or Calcutta. It seems quite on the cards that China will sooner or later cease to import, at all events in large quantities, coal, iron, steel, machinery, and cotton goods. All these she can produce within her own limits with or without the aid of foreign capital. When that day arrives the bondholder—or the Russian Government—who looks to the Imperial Customs of China for the interest on the loan must not be surprised if the revenue becomes small by degrees and beautifully less. Last year the output of Chinese opium was doubled, and the likin revenue from that much-traduced drug fell off by one million taels. There is another potent influence working in the same direction. The Mandarin class, and all Chinese officials, have traditionally received merely nominal stipends from the Government. The well-understood practise of those in authority has been to recoup themselves the outlay on the purchase of their appointments by levying what they can from all who come before them as tax-payers or otherwise. When the outer barbarian bethought himself of a way of circumventing the local revenue officer by paying one sum once for all at the port of entry, he was more or less inadvertently depriving the up-country officials of their perquisites. Had they acquiesced in their arrangement, they must have starved. They could not get behind the Treaty, so the foreign merchant was not asked to pay the local duties over again, which he had compounded for at Canton or Shanghai. But the Chinese purchaser was called upon to pay, on pain of having the goods forfeited. The result has been that concession the permitting the payment of likin at the port of the entry, far from facilitating the business of the foreigner, has greatly crippled it. The native purchaser who does not want to pay the import duty twice over does without foreign goods, and buys native instead. To evade the heavy duty on foreign oil imported in foreign steamers several expedients are resorted to. One is the transfer of the oil to native craft, so that it may pass—probably as Chinese oil—through the native Custom House; another is the substitution of native for foreign; a third (in the Province of Fokien) was the prohibition by official order of the use of foreign oil under severe penalties. These "dishonesties and trickeries" are adduced as a reason for hesitating before placing the Internal as well as the Maritime Customs under Sir Robert Hart's Department. Such a measure would deprive the Mandarin class of their traditional rights and privileges and provoke the hostility of the general body of Chinese officials against the foreign intruder. The present system cannot be swept away in a day, or in a generation. Vested interests die hard, and the Chinese Mandarin must be treated with tact and forbearance until he is either bought out, or given an adequate salary paid regularly.

Meanwhile the European Powers are taking a disinterested interest in the opening up of China and the development of her vast resources Not only are the Ministers and Consuls of Great Britain, Russia, France, and Germany busying themselves with this great problem; commercial missions are the order of the day. No sooner was the treaty of Shimonesiki signed, than the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons sent out twenty young men of special business and technical qualifications to visit different provinces in small groups, and see what openings exist for the development of French trade. The Germans followed suit. The Blackburn Chamber of Commerce invited the Chambers of Yorkshire and of Lancashire to join in raising £3,000 to send out two competent men to investigate the possibilities of an expansion of trade in China. The proposal was declined, but eventually half the sum named was subscribed by public-spirited men, and a mission will be sent. The Bombay *Textile Journal* express surprise, and something more, at the refusal of the great manufacturing interests of Yorkshire and Lancashire to provide a small sum for so important a mission. Some individual Manchester firms have a permanent staff of travellers, kept up at an annual cost of £12,000. And they find that the expenditure pays. Yet they refuse to invest a few hundreds each on a mission to an Empire worth four times that of India and a population of forty millions. But we have not heard that the Bombay industrials have despatched a commercial mission to that great potential market. Strangely enough the Americans seem for once to be equally apathetic. Yet American cottons have for years past displaced those of Lancashire in China; simply for the reason that they were more substantial, and though they cost more, wear better. American flour has found a market in China; the Australians too have sent commissioners, and hope to substitute their flour for that of the United States. German tools in China, as in South America, are replacing those of Sheffield; probably for the same reason in both cases. The German manufacturers carefully inquire what description of tools is preferred by the purchaser. On a higher financial plane, French, Russian, and German syndicates are competing for the banking business of China; it does not appear that British and American bankers are doing the same. It is of course quite possible that they are doing it, and saying nothing. Russian diplomacy has obtained the concession of a right to construct railways across Manchuria to some port—possibly Port Arthur—on the Yellow Sea. France has secured a right to build railways to open up Southern China to French trade. It will probably turn out that, as in the case of the Suez Canal, British enterprise will turn to practical account the works constructed by French capital and science. But it is nevertheless the fact that foreign competitors are for the first time actively striving for leading positions in a field which was but recently all our own.

ONE very interesting feature of the Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Presidency for 1894-95 is the light it throws upon the efforts Government officers continue to put forth to induce the Municipalities to gradually substitute direct for indirect taxation, and the way in which the endeavour is met by the people concerned. The subject was dealt with at some length by Mr. H. E. M. James in the report on the Sind Municipalities twelve months ago, and in the present volume, Sir Charles Ollivant, the then Acting Commissioner, supports the view expressed by Mr. James, that the general preference for indirect taxation continues. And singularly enough, this preference is nowhere more marked than in Hyderabad—the home of a very large percentage of the educated natives of the province. Even the cost of the water-supply of the town is defrayed almost entirely out of revenue derived from octroi duties. In the Northern Division 44 per cent. of the total income of fifteen lakhs and sixty-seven thousand rupees was derived from indirect and 56 per cent. from direct taxation, the respective figures in the previous year being 45·4 and 54·6. It is thus apparent that steady progress is being made in the direction desired by Government. In the Ahmedabad district the progress has been almost *nil*, but Mr. Reid explains that this is due to the abolition during the year of certain small Municipalties in which direct taxation was the only source of income. Nadiad is the only Municipality out of the ten in the Kaira district deriving any income from the levy of octroi. On the other hand, the major part of the income of the Broach Municipality (81 per cent.) is derived indirectly, but the Municipality has agreed at the instance of Government to abolish the octroi duty on machinery and castings. At Anklesh war 93 per cent. of the income is of an indirect kind, but steps have been taken with the sanction of Government for the abolition of octroi on all but three articles, and the substitution of the house-tax. Mr. Reid expresses regret that the Thana district remains stationary in this respect, but seeing that its percentage of indirect taxation is only 13·5 there is not much room for any other complaint than that preferred by Mr. Reid—that the receipts from octroi are so small that the expense of collecting them should be obviated by their abolition. Mr. Spence does not enter into so many particulars in his report on the Central Division, but a tabular statement included in the report shows that the incidence of indirect taxation per head of the population is 12 annas 11 pies as against 11 annas 9 pies in the preceding year. As the taxation remained practically stationary, this rise in the percentage would seem to indicate that the Municipalities of the Central Division are not being so constantly urged to abandon octroi, as is the case in some other parts of the Presidency. In regard to the Southern Division the report shows that the highest incidence of octroi Re. 1-1-11, was in Athni, and lowest, 1 anna 5 pies, was in Sundath-Yellamma. Some doubt seems to have been entertained as to the legality of levying octroi upon any articles that have paid sea customs duty, but it is not definitely stated that this is the case.

Speaking generally the various reports are on the whole favourable, and show that the Municipalities are endeavouring to discharge according to their lights the duties entrusted to them. Mr. Reid in his concluding paragraph points to the satisfactory increase in the expenditure on water-supply, drainage, and dispensaries. Doubtless, he mainly had Surat in mind in writing "progess in certain towns is impeded by party factions," but he hastens to add that it very seldom happens that "there is anything like a dogged determination to reject all improvements and to thwart the wishes of Government as conveyed to them by the district authorities." These remarks are made in reference to the Northern Division, but a perusal of the report goes to show that they are quite applicable to the other parts of the Presidency. Mr. Reid makes two practical suggestions well worthy of attention. In the first place he suggests that, as there is now no fear of transit duties, the rules prescribing a standard of consumption for certain articles may fairly be relaxed and certainly the less we have of sumptuary laws the better. Next, and this is of more importance, Mr. Reid suggests "that it is not necessary, especially in smaller Municipalities, to try and bring their rules to a minute and ideal perfection in accord with the precedents of English authorities which deal with a different and more complicated society." He therefore advises that the Municipalities should be allowed as much free play as possible in framing the rules, &c., that they are legally empowered to make. Mr. Reid does not speak without his book when he says that the members of Municipalities are now too often disgusted at the rejection of whatever is of real local interest, and that this takes away the interest they would otherwise feel in the honorary work they perform for the places where they live. We take it that Mr. Reid has no desire that the necessary checks which exist upon the application of local self-government to the smaller towns in India should be removed. All he asks is that there should not be too strict an insistance upon the observance of mere technicalities, and that when a Municipality really has the good of the community in view in making an application to Government, such a request should not be rejected on a mere quibble. This is a case in which the letter killeth, but the spirit maketh alive, and while it is undesirable to see things conducted in a haphazard fashion, we cordially agree with Mr. Reid that the undue rigidity of the existing system should be avoided. Mr. Spence having frequently given his opinions on the subject of Municipal administration, adds nothing of special interest to his general report, and Mr. Ebden also refrains from any general observations, because he had only recently taken charge of the Division when the report was

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF THE AUSTRIAN HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The death is announced of the Archduke Charles Louis, the Austrian Heir-Presumptive.

THE *TIMES* ON THE COST OF THE NATIVE SUAKIN CONTINGENT.

The *Times* in a special article strongly protests against charging the Indian exchequer with the regular pay of the Indian regiments employed in Africa, and says that the question is not a party one but one of justice to India, and must be decided by the nation.

If Parliament decides to end the practice which has grown into a wrong to India, doubtless the Government will yield, and that the decision now to be given may do more to confirm or shake the loyalty of India than any action of Parliament since the Mutiny of 1857.

THE CHARTERED FORCES AND THE LEE-METFORD.

The Chartered South Africa Company's forces have rejected the Lee-Metford rifles in favour of the Martini-Henry, as the stopping power of the former is inadequate.

GENERAL CARRINGTON.

General Carrington has started from the Cape for Buluwayo.

THE FORTHCOMING CORONATION.

The Czar and Czarina have arrived at Mascow, where immense preparations on a most sumptuous scale have been made for the coronation ceremony.

THE ORLEANISTS AGAIN.

A letter from the Duke of Orleans has appeared in which he disagrees with the views of the Royalists Committee, repudiates distrust in universal suffrage, and denies that monarchic and elective rights are incompatible.

He further approves of Prince Henry of Orleans accepting the Legion of Honour from the Republic.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

LONDON, MAY 18.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir W. Wedderburn moved that the House adjourn for the purpose of calling attention to the Cotton Duties which affected the poor and caused bad feeling by the boycotting of Lancashire goods.

Lord George Hamilton said he regretted Sir W. Wedderburn had revived an absolutely extinct agitation, and reiterated his defence of the new arrangement in regard to the Duties in question.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn upon the understanding that the Indian Budget should be presented at an early date.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon, with English mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 a.m., to-day.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

With regard to the Exchange Compensation allowance questions, it has been decided that those officers whose salaries are regulated by statute will not only be debarred from receiving the allowance in future, but will be called upon to refund moneys already received.

THE TOCHI GARRISON.

The increase of the Tochi Garrison will not take place until the next financial year.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY COMMISSION.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraps that influential French delegates from the French Government have arrived in London for the purpose of proposing to join England, Germany and the United States in a Commission of Inquiry into the effects of the dislocation caused by Exchange on trade, agriculture and labour, and to examine the possibil ity of international ratio. It is suggested members should be selected independent of their views on the Currency question, and without reference to their opinion on Bimetallism.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

Under orders from the Home authorities, the Indian trooping service is to be carried out for the present by hired transports.

THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

PREPARATIONS AT POONA.

POONA, MAY 19.

Great activity prevails in the Commissariat Department here just now. Large numbers of cattle and great quantities of hay are being sent from Poona and Talegaon for the Expedition.

A special train brought a Company of the Madras Sappers and Miners this morning. About 250, including followers, with mules, ponies, and horses, are now staying at the rest camp at Ghorpuri.

They leave to-morrow evening for Bombay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 18.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, from Bombay or Karachi, via Marseilles, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived yesterday evening.

NAPLES, MAY 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorka left here this evening.

PENANG, MAY 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 19.

The mail steamer Oceana, from Australia arrived.

ADEN, MAY 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, from Trieste, left for Bombay, this morning, and is expected at Bombay on the 29th inst., morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	102⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 7-16
Bar Silver	31 1-16

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR THE SOUDAN.

ACCORDING to the latest arrangements the first Transport vessels will leave the Prince's Dock on Thursday next. The arrangements for the sailing being complete, the embarkation will take place as soon as the troops arrive at day-break. The troops will be trained direct to the Prince's Dock, and consequently there will be no difficulty or delay in the embarkation. The Warren Hastings, and the Transports Bhundara, Henzada, and Nurani are quite ready for sailing. The arrangements have been completed so far that business at the docks has almost assumed its normal condition. The process of weighing, inspecting, receiving, and shipping of goods is, however, continued. All the supplies are now at hand, and shipped as speedily as possible. There will be a heavy and exciting day's work for the authorities as well as the labourers to-day, for the horses, ponies, mules, etc., will be embarked on the respective transport vessels. The half Veterinary Hospital arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, and will embark on the Transport Henzada to-morrow. The European non-commissioned officers will, pending the embarkation, have been attached to the Colaba Depot, and the natives to the Detail Lines of the Marine Battalion. As already stated, the Bombay Lancers will arrive in the Prince's Dock at day-break on Thursday, and will at once embark on the vessels allotted to them. They will embark on the Transports Nurani, Chyebassa, and Vadala, and these vessels will weigh anchor in the afternoon. The two other special trains conveying the 26th Punjab Infantry are expected at 9-35 a.m. and 11-40 a.m., respectively. They will embark on the Warren Hastings, which is allotted to them. The Madras Sappers and Miners will be brought by a special train, which is due here at 10-30 a.m. on Friday. These troops will sail the same evening by the Transport Goa.

The first and second transports, Bhundara and Henzada, will also sail on Friday with the Transport Goa, conveying the 35th Sikhs Regiment which is expected ot arrive by a special train at day break on Friday. The Henzada takes two Companies of the 35th and 1 Field Hospital. The painting and fitting up of the Nurani and the Chyebassa being finished, they have begun to take stores. The Chyebassa will accommodate General Egerton and his staff. The Lawada, which discharged the cargo on Monday, arrived in the dock yesterday, and will enter the Dry Dock this morning. All the transports have been white-washed inside as a precautionary sanitary measure. The final survey of the Transports Nurani, Chyebassa, and Vadala takes place to-day.

A great deal of inconvenience is occasioned by the non-arrival of the troops which were expected early this morning. At the last moment the whole programme has once more undergone a change, which put to the authorities to a great trouble and annoyance. It was first arranged that the first transports to sail on Wednesday morning were the Warren Hastings, the Bhundara, and the Henzada. As stated above, it is now announced that instead of the three vessels above named, the first to sail on Thursday are the Nurani, the Chyebassa, and the Vadala. Great credit is due to Captain Hand, the Dock Superintendent, and Mr. Walker, for affording every facility to the authorities.

A special goods train, which brought 500 tons of *bhoosa* in compressed bags of 80 lbs. each, arrived at the Dock yesterday. This *bhoosa* (chopped straw) is intended for the cattle.

Lieutenant Nelson, Captain Rand, and Lieutenant Harrison were working at the dock in a most indefatigable manner, and they deserve great credit for the way in which they performed the arduous task alloted to them. Yesterday, Major J.C. Swann, Major Cahusac, and Surgeon P. Jackson, I.M.S., formally inspected the transport vessels.

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, proceeds to Suakin as Superintendent of the Post Office. Mr. Mirza Mahomed Beg has been appointed as Postmaster, and will have as a staff one Parsi and three Hindu clerks. Places are to be allotted for them in the s. s. Henzada, Transport No. 3.

Among the officers who reported their arrival in Bombay, yesterday, were Vety.-Captain Mann, A.V.D., from Meerut; and Lieut. Sullivan, 35th Sikhs, from Jullundhur.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

The *Gazette of India* of May 16 contains the following notification in the Military Department:—

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct that a force of one native mountain battery, one company of sappers and miners, one regiment of native cavalry and two battalions of native infantry shall be despatched for service at Suakin:

Detail.	
No 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.	
No 1 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners (The Queen's Own).	
1st Bombay Lancers.	
26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.	
35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.	

2. The force will be styled "The Suakin Force."

3. The following appointments are made to the Staff of the Suakin Force,—to have effect from the dates on which the officers named enter upon their respective duties:

Commanding	Colonel (with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General C G Egerton, CB, DSO, Corps of Guides.
Orderly Officer	Captain R G Egerton, Corps of Guides.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General	Major E A Travers, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.
Brigade Major	Captain E DeBrath, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General for Intelligence	Captain H Bower, 17th Bengal Cavalry.
Principal Medical Officer	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W Calthrop, M.D, Indian Medical Service.
Officer in charge of Veterinary Field Hospital	Veterinary-Captain H T W Man, Army Veterinary Department.
Additional Veterinary Officer	Veterinary-Lieutenant J Moore, Army Veterinary Department.
Brigade Commissariat Officer	Major W J H Bond, Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant Commissariat Officers	Captain G W Palin, Assistant Commissary-General. Lieutenant J H Dickson, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Brigade Transport Officer	Capt St G L Steele, 2nd Bengal Cavalry.
Transport Officer	Lieutenant G D L Chaterton, 1st Sikh Infantry.
Field Paymaster	Capt B W Marlow, 23rd Madras (Light) Infantry.
Provost Marshal	Captain W O M Mosse 20th Bombay Infantry.
Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling.	Lieutenant H G Walker, 12th Bombay Infantry.
Officer in charge of Machine Guns	Captain M E Carthew-Yorstoun, 4th Bombay Cavalry.
Field Engineer	Major S Grant, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineers	Lieutenant A G Bremner, Royal Engineers. Lieutenant A Gardiner, Royal Engineers.

Veterinary Captain H. T. W. Mann, A.V. Department.
Capt. G. W. Palin, Assistant Commissary-General.
Lieut. J. H. Dickson, Deputy Assistant-Commisary-General.
Captain W. O. M. Mosse, 20th Bo. I., Provost Marshal.
Lieut. H. G. Walker, 12th Bo. I., Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling.
Lieut. A. G. Bremner, R.E., Assistant Field Engineer.
Lieut. A. Gardiner, R. E. Assistant Field Engineer. In Transport Lawada, sailing 23rd instant.
Lieut. G. D. L. Chatterton, 1st Sikhs, Transport Officer.

The following is the revised order of embarkation and sailing of Steamers, conveying the Suakin Field Force:—

On Transports Nurani, Vadala and Chyebassa, the 1st Bombay Lancers, embarking on arrival on the morning of the 21st instant and sailing the same day.

On R. I. M. Steamer Warren Hastings, Brigade Staff and 26th Punjab Infantry, embarking on arrival, on the morning of the 21st instant and sailing the same day,

On Transport Goa, No. 1 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, embarking on arrival on the morning of the 22nd instant and sailing the same day.

On Transport Bhandara, Head Quarters and 6 Companies, 35th Sikhs, embarking on arrival on the morning of the 22nd instant and sailing the same day.

On Transport Henzada, Nos. 31 and 32, Native Field Hospital; B Section, Veterinary Field Hospital and two Companies 35th Sikhs. The Field Hospital and Veterinary Hospital will embark on the morning of the 22nd instant, also two companies 35th Sikhs sailing the same day.

On Transport Lawada, No. 5, Bombay Mountain Battery, embarking on arrival by rail on the morning of the 23rd instant and sailing the same day.

The Machine Gun detachments 26th Punjab Infantry and 35th Sikhs, under Captain M. E. Carthew-Yorstoun, 4th Bombay Cavalry, embark on the morning of the 23rd instant in Transport Bhandara.

The Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, M.W., is authorised to issue on loan to the Commissariat Department, 2 Desks and 4 Chairs for temporary use of the Establishment of Major Bond, Chief Commissariat Officer, Suakin Force.

The Suakin Brigade Field Office, expected to arrive at Bombay this morning, will on arrival, be attached as follows:—

The Europeans to Colaba Depot and the Native to Detail Lines (21st Bo. I.), and will embark at the Prince's Dock a 6 a.m., on the 21st instant.

FROM ASSOUAN TO KOROSKO.

A CONAN DOYLE writes in the "Westminster":—Eight hard days of travel have brought us from Assouan to Korosko—days which some of us at least will never forget. For eight days the broad brown river has swirled past us, and for eight days we have jogged along its Arabian bank upon our camels, throwing ourselves down at night under the nearest palm trees. With the rising of the moon there came the voice of the "Daily News," "Reveille, gentlemen, reveille, if you please! Then the shouts for Abbas, Mansoor, Hussein, Mahomet, the sleepy "Aiwas" in reply, the low murmur of a waking camp, the crackling of sticks and a single red spot of fire in the darkness, the roarings of the camels as their loads were once more fastened upon their backs, and then our Bishareen Arab guide riding his white dromedary at our head, away went the long string of horses, asses, and camels for another day's march. Looking forward or back, the silent sponge-footed camels were like a row of flitting ghosts in the light of a waning moon. Dim palm trees fringed our path, and the river glinted behind them. In front the Southern Cross rose slowly above the skyline. For an hour at a time we would move without a word or a sound under the solemn loveliness of a tropical sky. Then from the van of the column would come a rich rolling voice:—

Nut-brown maiden, you have a hazel, hazel eye,
Nut-brown maiden, you have a hazel eye,
A hazel eye is thine, love,
The image in it's mine, love,
Nut-brown maiden, you have a hazel eye.

And even as we broke into the chorus of our own English song there would rise a high quavering voice from behind us, pitched in the sad minor key which seems to have been the universal music of primitive man, and Hussein, Mahomet, Abbas, and the rest would follow us under the starlight singing some plaintive Arabic love song of their own. But the moon would fade, the East would lighten, red feathers of cloud would drift in a colourless sky, and then within a few minutes night would have changed to full day, the golden edge of the sun would be showing over the orange desert, and all our vague night-begotten sentiment would turn to practical questions of how far we had come, and where we were to halt.

He who travels with baggage-camels—or "baggies," as we came to call them—must be a man of patient soul. The baggie will go so far in a day, and at such a pace, but at no other. His pace is two and a half miles an hour, and he is the earliest and most consistent supporter of the eight-hours-a-day movement, for if he is forced to do more he at once fines his employer fifteen pounds, by the simple expedient of lying down and dying. It follows, then, that upon a journey one cannot hope to make more than a steady twenty miles a day. You may have the fleetest steed of Araby between your knees, but what use is its fleetness, when the supercilious, slow-going baggie carries your food and your blankets upon his back? The riding camel can, in his curious jog-trot, cover his fifty or sixty miles a day, and on a good Makloofa saddle the motion is not an unpleasant one; but you cannot carry both yourself and your needs upon your trotter. The ships of the desert, like those of the sea, have to regulate their pace by that of the lame duck of the squadron.

Before leaving Assouan Colonel Lewis, the Commandant, had warned us that we should need a guard, and had given us instructions to go up with 300 unloaded camels which were being escorted by some Egyptian cavalry. As luck would have it, however, the convoy passed us unseen, and as they were travelling light they rapidly increased their lead, so that they were soon two days ahead of us. The only traces which we ever saw of them were numerous footprints and two grotesquely swollen dead camels by the roadside. We had, I think, been a little inclined to underrate the necessity of the precautions which the Commandant had enjoined upon us, in ordering us to remain near the convoy, and it is certain that we made no great effort to join it; but events showed that he was perfectly right we perfectly wrong. When we were fortly miles from Korosko we met a French Engineer, who was taking the levels for the railway, and were assured by him that a party of raiding Dervishes were at a well called Beer Koleib, some few miles from the track, and that the route was unsafe in consequence. So we had a little touch of romance in our journey, and had to sleep with our revolvers beside our pillows, which gives one a great sense of importance when one is not used to it. Of the Dervishes we saw nothing, but we learn here at Korosko that the report was true, and that several small bands have made their way across the Bishareen desert. In a country where wells are the centre of all stategical operations, and where they are few and scattered, it would, I should have thought, have been as well to have every one of them secured by a block house. At present the Murat wells are held by a company of troops, and the El Heimar by some armed Bishareen in Egyptain pay, but the other scattered springs are undefended. They are, I understand, too small to supply the wants of any force, but they are enough to form a base for roving bands who might raid a village or rifle a caravan.

So here we sit comfortably at Korosko after our long march, with a roof over our heads once more, and with an Egyptain band braying "Way down upon the Swanee river" outside our verandah. On arriving, we were hospitably received by Yussuf Bey Kalussi, the Commandant, a fine, rugged Turkish warrior, with a face which looks as if it had been carved out of a stump of old walnut. That grand Turkish race, with all its crimes, is a race of strength and of character; you feel as you look at Yussuf Bey, "Here is a man who might rise to a great height." But these chubby, mild-eyed, quiet-mannered amiable Egyptians, you can hardly conceive them flaming up at a great crisis. When we talked of the possibility of his regiment's going to the front the Turk's brown face brightened, and his little, twinkling dark eyes gleamed again. But the Egyptian subaltern beside him shrugged his shoulders, with a half-hearted "peut etre," and turned again to his coffee and his cigarette.

The chief news when we arrived here was of the fall of Kassala, which reached us, like much of our local news, via London. If this is correct it seems hard to say what its ultimate effect upon the campaign may be. A black-eyed Italian telegraph clerk broke it to us apologetically, with the remark that he could not believe it to be true, but the details seem to place it beyond doubt. We hear also that the Dervishes are increasing their forces at Suarda, which looks as if there might be a brush at Akasheh after all. Our plans now are to proceed from here by boat to Halfa, and then to push on to the front if possibie; for, with the short time at our disposal, our only possible chance of seeing any action would be if the enemy were to attack the lines at Akasheh, or if (as is very possible) the Sirdar were to make a sudden advance and drive the Dervishes out of Suarda. In either of these cases we might hope to be present, but if the advance is to be delayed until all the camels are collected and the line laid down, then there is no possibility of my seeing anything of great interest, for within a week of reaching the front I must be upon my northward way once more.

The force at the front must now be ready as far as men go, though the transport may still need organising. Through all our march from Assouan we have seen the boats passing us, first the Cavalry, then the 9th Soudanese—twenty small steamers in all. Korosko is held by 600 of the 8th Egyptians, who have 200 more at Assouan. The rest are all at the front, and there within the next few days we hope to join them.

A. CONAN DOYLE.

Korosko, April 10, 1896.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 1.

THE directors of the South Indian Railway Company are able to announce an increased distribution for the second half of last year. They have decided to recommend a dividend out of surplus profits of 15s. per cent., which, with the guaranteed interest, will make a distribution of £2 5s. for the half-year, or at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. A year ago the dividend was only 10s. per cent., making 2 per cent. for the half-year, or at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Just now the report from the British Consul at Suakin on the trade of that district for the past year will be read with a good deal of interest. It shows that the total value of the trade of the port was £135,205 for imports and £86,485 for exports, being a decrease of £4,120 in the former and an increase of £8,570 in exports compared with the previous year. The increased exports are largely due to the improved trade in gum; and the prospects of this export during the present year, says Mr. Lamb, writing on March 9, depend on political events. "Large quantities of gum, the produce of the new crop, are believed to be already on their way down from the interior, but the Berber road has recently been closed by the Dervishes at Kokreb, so that none of it can at present reach the coast." Ivory on the other hand, was exported to less than one-twelfth of the value of the previous year, the old stocks of the Soudan have apparently become exhausted, while little new ivory is now collected in the region tapped by the Suakin-Berber route. The season of 1895 was exceptionally propitious to agriculture in the Tokar district, and, in consequence, the land-tax collected was the highest since the British occupation. The import and export of specie were less by £41,000 than in 1894. This was partly due to the decline in the numbers of Turkish medjidiehs sent down from the interior, where the accumulated hoards are presumably becoming exhausted.

Macclesfield has hitherto been regarded as the centre of the British silk goods trade, but it would appear that this district will have to look to its laurels or the business will go to Scotland. The trade in North Britain seems to be making substantial progress. In 1874, there were 226 silk power looms there. In 1889 the number had increased to 734, and it is now, we believe, much larger. The leading Scotch manufacturer, although working a large plant, pays out about £10,000 a year to one "undertaker," whom he employs for executing orders he is too pressed to meet himself. One undertaker has several hundred of looms working alternately on silk or cotton, according to the demand. Silk, however, is the principal product. The operatives seem to be in a pretty comfortable position. Some of them do not weave all the year round, but may, at slack seasons, enter other employments, as is pretty general in Germany. They are described as an intelligent body of men who are satisfied with their lot. There is no trade union among the Scotch operatives.

Substantial justice has been done by the House of Lords in dismissing the appeal from the equally divided Court of Appeal in Ireland of the appellant in the case of Aarons Reefs (Limited) *v.* Twiss. The action was brought for a comparatively small sum alleged to be due from the respondent in respect of calls upon shares he had agreed to take in the plaintiff company, but the case involves questions of much importance to applicants for shares in companies. One of these is that although the dates of contracts and the parties thereto, as required by the Companies Act, 1867, are referred to in a prospectus, yet this reference will not prevent the prospectus being fraudulent if no other mention of material facts is made. The present appellants where the fourth company which in less than a decade had invited and obtained from the British public subscriptions for shares to work a gold mine, known as the La Victoria concession, in Venezuela. All the previous companies had failed, and one had spent £42,500 on the mine. Nevertheless, the prospectus contained a statement that the mine had been "already proved to be rich." There had been the usual cablegrams and reports asserting the richness of the property. But Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, whose judgment has been adopted by several of the noble and learned lords, said that "the proof of its 'richness' was that it had beggared everybody who had undertaken the experiments. The statement and the concealed facts could be reconciled only by paltering in a double sense with the words 'proved to be rich.'" Upon being applied to for an instalment upon his shares, Mr. Twiss made inquiries, and refused payment, alleging that he had been induced to become the holder of the shares by the fraud of the plaintiffs, and had repudated them. The House of Lords has decided that the verdict of the jury that he was, upon this grounds, justified in taking this course was amply supported by the evidence given at the trial.

Rates for accomodation in the open market continued to harden, and some brokers now give 1 per cent. as the quotation for the negotiation of three months' bankers' acceptances. This in the discount rate, is of course, due to the gradually diminishing supply of floating cash through the collection of the money for the payment of the Japanese indemnity on the 8th of next month. That the amount available has been considerably reduced may be gathered from the fact that some applications were yesterday made to the Bank for assistance, where borrowers, as usual, had to pay 2 per cent. The firmness of rates will at least continue until it is seen how the market will be affected by the transfer of the eight millions sterling to Japan. If the bulk of it has already been collected, and is unavailable, the market will be little worse off than it is at present, but if large sums still remain to be collected, the upward movement in rates may become even more decided than it has recently been. There is nothing in sight at present, however, to indicate a permanent important rise in the value of money.

In some quarters there is an impression that after the payment of the Japanes eindemnity money, there will be a distinct break in the price of loanable capital, but whether this will be so or not, remains to be seen. In this connexion, however, it is worth mentioning a report which has been current the last day or two, to the effect that the India Council, which has two millions sterling of Treasury Bills falling due on May 12, has decided to postpone their renewal until a later date, on the idea that subsequently it will be able to place them on better term than could at the moment be obtained.

It has been patent for some time past that if the Britirh South Africa Chartered Company were to continue operations, it would have to raise additional capital in order to meet the expenditure which has been, and will be, incurred in connexion with the Jameson raid and the difficulty at Bulawayo. Various rumours have been in circulation as to what course was likely to be adopted. No authentic information is as yet obtainable: but the "Daily Corrier" is in a position to state that steps are already being taken in the City to pave the way for a fresh issue of shares, which will furnish the company with another million sterling, a syndicate being in course of formation to underwrite the issue. "We have good reason for believing," says this authority, "that the shareholders will receive an offer to subscribe for 500,000 £1 shares at 100 per cent. premium. Such an issue would raise the company's capital to £5,000,000." The present market price of the shares, it may be noted, is about 3¼.

Whatever form or volume the indemnity to the Boer Government will consist of, it will be an ugly item to figure as an asset in the balance-sheet, the writing down of which in future half years will be almost as bad as increased debenture interest. Investors who got in early last year at prices of 46s., or even 56s., will, we think, be again accorded opportunities of buying Chartered Shares at below these quotations before the end of 1896. Should this forecast be correct, they might well elect to sell out now and look the reduced profit obtainable, which would be selling the last new share at about their issue price.

The latest number of the "Investment Index," the useful Quarterly Supplement to the *Investors' Review*, contains an interesting chapter on the above subject which affords much food for reflection. Mr. Wilson writes:—"We wish, for the sake of investors, that the prices struck for calculating the yields of securities in this number of the 'Index' might prove to be highest on record; but this is more than can be hoped for unless much of the credit and capital now lying idle in our market should be dissipated in war. It is impossible to look on the existing circumstances of our money market as healthy. Ever since the terrible collapse of 1890, a process of accumulation has been going on, which has resulted in the piling-up of money in London to an unprecedented extent. And what makes the situation worse is the fact that the 'bolstering-up' method in dealing with gigantic insolvencies, brought into use in the case of the Baring estate, has since become one of almost universal application. Colonies which cannot pay their way from their own resources borrow to appear solvent. Joint-stock companies, whose books will not bear intelligent dissection lean upon capital in order to exhibit large profits and pay handsome dividends. It is bolster and borrow on all hands, and in the meantime, trade moves forward but slowly."

Dalziel's Shanghai correspondent wires that it is there regarded as certain that the Chinese Government will soon find itself compelled to raise another large foreign loan in order to refill the Treasury and to supply the funds for the building of the projected railways. Already the diversion of the Customs revenue from Pekin is reducing the Imperial Government to dire poverty. To assure, on the other hand, the success of a new loan, it will become indispensable to open a considerable number of new ports to foreign trade for the mere purpose of increasing the revenue from Customs duties, which will always remain the principal if not the only security available for investment of foreign capital.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has declared against the metric system. Set a-thinking by a letter from a business man, who remarked "I had to go over more than £20,000 of accounts yesterday, and was very thankful that it was not in francs," he asks "By whose advice is it that the metric system of weights, measures, and value is to be adopted? Is it by the advice of those who spend their lives in weighing and measuring and receiving payments for goods? Is it that the men who alone are concerned in portioning out commodities of one or another kind to customers, and who have every minute need for using this or that division or subdivision of weights and measures, have demanded to use the decimal system!" And he answers the query in the negative. We are, Mr. Spencer says, in this strange position—that those who have no experimental knowledge of the matter, propose to regulate those who have.

It is admitted in American political and financial circles that any idea of strengthening the credit of the United States paper issues during the present session of Congress, either by radical currency legislation or by increasing the facility of protecting the Treasury's gold reserve, has been abandoned by all concerned. The Treasury, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York "Commercial Bulletin," is still convinced that the only complete remedy for the weakness of the position will be the retirement of the greenbacks. It is not expected that any additional issue of bonds for gold will be necessary during the remainder of the present Administration's term of office, though if exports of gold on a free scale should be resumed during the autumn of this year, the new Government may inherit as serious a situation as any which Mr. Cleveland's present Government has experienced. The business community "would be brought to another agonising halt, while they waited to ascertain whether the new President would continue the policy of issuing bonds under existing law to protect the legal tenders or would let them drift to a discount." Mr. Cleveland may feel under no obligation to protect his successor by taking the onus of another gold loan on his own shoulders. "It cannot be contended," the "Bulletin" remarks, "that the Senate alone blocks the path of sound legislation, for no bill has yet passed the House, providing for the retirement of the greenbacks, the issue of gold bonds, or even for the separation of the gold reserve from the current cash in such a way that greenbacks redeemed should be reissued only for gold."

Meanwhile, according to the New York paper quoted above, the fact that the gold reserve in the Treasury has remained substantially stationary for some weeks, notwithstanding that considerable payments have been received for the last bond issue, is regarded as a clear proof that the gold for these later payments has been really obtained from the Treasury itself. Practically greenbacks have been presented for gold, and the gold has been returned in payment of the instalments on the bonds, so that the Treasury has neither gained nor lost gold, but has locked up greenbacks against the bonds.

The "Journal of Finance" has commenced in this week's number, a series of articles on the preparations for the "boom" in West Australian mining ventures, and with the laudable object of informing the public on the position and prospects of the industry, proposes to show in future articles, amongst other things—that the nature of the deposit has not yet been investigated to an extent which guarantees comparative permanence of works now started in particular spots, though there is undoubtedly much gold in Western Australia; that the scarcity of water is likely to place the industry at a disadvantage as compared with gold mining elsewhere, for example in South Africa; that surface finds afford no guidance whatever; that "expert" reports are not to be relied upon in the vast majority of cases; that a most dangerous system of control has been developed which leaves properties and shareholders absolutely to the mercy of cliques; and that many utterly worthless shares are being unloaded upon the public by all manner of shady devices.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with English mails of the 8th instant, left Aden, at 4 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Sunday. She brings the following passengers:—

Allcock, Mr and Mrs J B, and family	Kennedy, Mr and Mrs Lloyd, Mr W J
Buchanan, Miss	Moore, Lieut G D M
Browne, Mr E	Mangan, Mr W St
Coope-Harles, Capt E F	Marshall, Mr A W
Coghlan, Mr R	Mitchell, Mr
Fremlin, Miss E M	Mitchell Mr and sister
Figgis, Mr A W	Mecsent, Mr G P
Gay, Mr Harry	Mackay, Mr E Y
Gern Lieut E	Menon, Mr C K R
George, Mr and Mrs	Platt, Capt E H
Gant, Mr T S	Prinsep, Hon Sir H T
Hewlett, Mr T S	Ramsay, Bandmaster and Mrs
Hercourt, Mrs	Singh, Mr S S
Johnstone, Mr F	Waddington, Mr H
Kinloch, Capt H A	

A RAILWAY PASSENGERS' COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Yesterday evening, I went to the Byculla station to book to Coorla. On going to the ticket-master's office, I found he was not there, and on enquiring of a porter, I learnt that the train had already been signalled. I waited at the ticket-office, but the ticket-master did not come till the train had been at the station for some seconds, and it was with no little inconvenience that I just managed to catch the train, as it was leaving. This is not the first time that such a thing has happened to me. Hoping that this complaint will have the effect of redressing this undesirable state of affairs.—Yours, &c.,

Coorla, May 17. HASHUM MOIZUDIN.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MAY 18.

10 p.m.	85·4

TUESDAY.—MAY 19.

6 a.m.	84·4
10 a.m.	88·8
2 p.m.	90·2
4 p.m.	90·2

MAHOMEDAN PILGRIMAGE.

THE issue of the *Gazette of India* of May 16 contains a number of draft regulations it is proposed to make under the Pilgrims Ships Act passed last year. The draft rules will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on July 15 next, and any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect to the draft before that date will be duly considered by the Council. This being the case, we give the more important of the regulations proposed, which should be carefully considered by our Mahomedan readers, with a view to deciding whether any representations should be addressed to Government while there is yet time in regard to any of the proposed rules which after July 15 will have the force of law.

Every pilgrim ship shall contain, in the first or up per between deck at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet, and, in the second or lower between-deck at least sixteen superfical feet and ninety-six cubic feet, of space available for each pilgrim.

In the computation of pilgrims for the purposed of the said Act and the rules thereunder, two persons of the age of one year and upwards and under the age of twelve years shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, count as one pilgrim.

No certificate under section 12 shall be granted between May 20 to September 20 in any year in respect of a ship of a tonnage of less than 500 registered tons, or which is not capable of steaming at least eight knots an hour in ordinary monsoon weather; nor shall such a certificate be given unless all the arrangements required by these rules have been made to the entire satisfaction of the Inspector.

The Inspector shall see that in all cases where the number of pilgrims exceeds 100, the Medical Officer of the ship is present at the official inspection and that such Medical Officer has had an opportunity of satisfying himself as to the completeness of the arrangements made for the accommodation and care of the pilgrims under these rules; and shall require such Medical Officer to furnish a certificate to that effect in Form X and to sign the second of the certificates prescribed by rule 57.

SUPPLIES ON BOARD.

Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with boats, wo of which shall be life-boats, according to a given scale.

Rules are also given regarding the instruments for purposes of navigation the Apparatus for extinguishing fires and precautions against fire. The Appliances for saving life and making signals of distress. Fittings and other appliances to be provided in the upper and between-decks, required in each pilgrim vessel.

Every pilgrim ship shall be supplied in accordance with the following scale with food, fuel and water, of good quality, conveniently stored and in quantity sufficient to supply the pilgrims on board during the intended voyage (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable):—For each pilgrim daily—rice 1 lb., flour or ships' biscuit 4 oz., pulse, dall 4 oz., ghee or oil 1 oz., onions 2 oz, pumkins, yams, or other vegetables 2 oz., tamarind 1 oz., condiments, chillies, garlic, coriander seed or turmeric ½ oz., salt ½ oz., firewood, dry 2 lbs., drinking water from iron tanks 1 gal. Provided that, in the case of drinking water, the allowance hereby prescribed shall be provided for each pilgrim irrespective of his age. A table of the rations of food and water in Persian, Urdu and Gujarati shall be posted up in a public place on the ship to be approved of by the Inspector.

Excepting fuel and water, which shall always be found by the ship, the articles in the above scale need not be provided for those pilgrims who have satisfied the officer appointed in this behalf under section 18 that they have on board sufficient food for their own use.

Every pilgrim ship shall, in addition to the requirements of the two last foregoing rules, have on board, either as cargo or stores, food sufficient, in the opinion of the Inspector, to provide for the pilgrims in the event of an accident to the ship's machinery.

COOKING.

Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with caboose accommodation sufficient to cook for the total number of pilgrims on board, and such accomodation shall in no case consist of less than two cabooses or cooking ranges placed on deck, properly housed and covered, to which the pilgrims shall have free access between the hours of 6 a.m., and 9 p.m.

All cooking ranges shall be made of substantial plate-iron lined inside with bricks and raised at least four inches from the deck, with an outlet or chimney at top for the escape of smoke. Each range shall contain five or six cooking places, and the Master shall see that fires adequate for cooking are keept lighted at them from 6 a.m., to 9 p.m. An additional range shall be provided for every 200 pilgrims carried in excess of 100. Cooking on board in pilgrims' private stoves is prohibited.

The Inspector may require the Master to provide such number as such Inspector may think necessary of Muhammadan cooks, not exceeding three per hundred pilgrims (exclusive of pilgrims who have on board their own supplies and desire to cook for themselves).

WATER-SUPPLY.

Each ship shall be fitted with a condenser or distilling apparatus of sufficient capacity to produce at least one gallon of drinking water a day for every person on board of whatever age, including the crew.

The water of any tank pronounced bad by the Medical Officer of the ship shall be immediately rejected and pumped out and the tank cleaned out before being refilled.

If there is any doubt as to the quality of the drinking water stored, or as to the possibility of its pollution, either at its source or in the course of the voyage, it shall be well boiled; and it shall be thrown into the sea as soon as it is possible to obtan a purer supply. All water taken on board at any port and intended to be issued as drinking water shall invariably be boiled before it is distributed.

CARGO.

No petroleum as defined in the Petroleum Act (XII of 1888), or explosive as described in the Explosives Act (IV of 1884), nor any inflammable oils, spir

spars or bamboos. The roof shall be tented, and both that and the said walls shall be made of stout canvas and be perfectly water-tight, due provision being at the same time made for ventilation. The superficial area of the floor shall be not less then 144 squars feet, and the floor shall be raised at least 4 inches from the deck. In cases of sickness of the kind referred to in this rule, only the Medical Officer and the person or persons charged with the duty of looking after the patients shall have access to them, and, except the Medical Officer and medical attendants referred to in rule 69, none of those who have had access to such patients shall be permitted to come into contact with the other persons on board,

A suitable dispensary to be approved by the Inspector shall be provided on the upper deck.

MEDICAL STORES, ETC.

The following articles shall be provided according to the following scale and supplied gratuitously to the pilgrims on board at the discretion and by the direction of the Medical Officer, namely :

For any number of pilgrims not exceeding 100 (proportionate quantities to be provided for pilgrims in excess of that number—sago 5lbs, arrow-root in tin case 10lbs. Preserved milk (1lb. tins) 1 dozen. Liebig's extract of meat in 2 oz. tins or jars 1lb, Sugar 5lbs. Rum 1 quart bottle.

Every pilgrim ship shall carry a disinfecting stove approved by the Health Officer of the Port in British India, at which the voyage is to commence.

Articles of bedding, carpets and clothes used by patients who have been affected with cholera, as well as by persons who have had access to such patients, shall be immediately disinfected. Such of these articles as have little or no value shall be thrown into the sea, or, if the ship is in a port or canal, be destroyed by fire. All such articles as are not destroyed shall be carried to the disinfecting stove in impermeable bags sprinkled with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

Articles which have come into contact with persons suffering from cholera, shall be thoroughly disinfected.

All latrines shall be kept in good order, and cleaned and disinfected three times a day. They shall be constantly flushed by pipes laid on to them, the deck immediately about them being enclosed with a ridge of wood about two inches high to prevent the water used for flushing from finding its way to other parts of the deck.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The medical inspection of female pilgrims shall be carried out either by lady doctors, or, under the supervision of the Medical Officer appointed by the Local Government under Section 32, by women appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

No articles found by the Medical Officer referred to in the last foregoing rule to have been contaminated by persons suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition, or from a disease which in his opinion is dangerously infectious, or suspected by him to have been so contaminated shall be taken on board a pilgrim ship until they have been disinfected under his orders in the manner prescribed by Rule 58.

ISSUE OF TICKETS AND REFUNDS OF PASSAGE MONEY.

The ticket which every pilgrim is, under Section 33 entitled to receive—(a) shall be of cardboard, and not less than 4½ inches long by 3 inches wide, (b) shall specify the name of the holder, or, if the holder be a female, the name of the pilgrim whom such female is accompanying, and (c) shall specify the cost in words in Urdu, or in some other vernacular language approved by the Local Government. The cost of a ticket shall not include any taxes other than the fixed dues leviable at Carmaran and Jeddah.

(1) Every intending pilgrim, who, having purchased a ticket, has not been permitted to embark under the provisions of Section 32, sub-section (2), or who, having been received on board a pilgrim ship, has been removed from it in accordance with the provision of Section 33, sub-section (2), or who is from other unavoidable cause, such as the detention of any member of his family under either of the provisions aforesaid, prevented from proceeding to the Hedjaz, shall be entitled to receive back from the owner or agent of the ship the amount paid by him as passage money.

(2) It shall be the duty, in the case of pilgrims at Bombay, of the Protector of Pilgrims appointed under the Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887, and in the case of pilgrims at any other port, of such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf to see that refunds of passage money are promptly made to intending pilgrims entitled to them under this rule.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PILGRIMS.

The Master shall be jointly responsible with Medical Officer for the care of the pilgrims on the voyage. He shall see that the special accommodation and privileges, if any, to which the pilgrims, are entitled are reserve to them without hindrance or diminution throughout the voyage; that the space in the upper and between-deck is not encroached upon that, all rules and regulations for securing cleanlines and order are carried out, and as far as possible that all reasonable requisitions of the Medical Officer are complied with,

The Master shall, in the event of any pilgrim who is unaccompained by any near relation, dying on the voyage, if the ship returns direct from the Hedjaz to any British Indian port, take charge of the effects of the deceased and make them over, on the ship arriving in such port, with such particulars as to the name and residence of the deceased as he may have been able to gather, to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay, Madras or Calcutta, and elsewhere to the Magistrate of the district, or in his absence, the Magistrate in charge. If the death occurs on the voyage to the Hedjaz, and the ship does not return direct to British India, the Master shall make over the effects, with particulars as above, to the British Consul at Jeddah.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

Besides complying with the foregoing rules so far as they concern him, the Medical Officer of every pilgrim ship required by the Act to carry a Medical Officer, shall be licensed by the Local Government and appointed by or on behalf of the owner of the pilgrim ship. Every person desiring to obtain a license to act as such Medical Officer shall apply for a license to the Local Civil Administration Medical Officer of the province in which the port of first departure lies. At Jeddah such license may be granted, for the return voyage only, by the British Consul at that port. The license shall be renewable yearly, and shall be in Form No. IX appended to these rules. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a Medical Officer who is unable to write either English or French or German or Italian.

The Medical Officer shall not leave the ship after the medical inspection has been completed. He shall see that the place set apart for the accommodation of the pilgrims is not encroached upon ; that all the pilgrims have access to the upper deck ; that good drinking water is readily accessible and duly supplied ; that the latrines are attended to by the ship's topases ; that a supply of water is at hand for use in the latrines ; that suitable hours have been fixed, in communication with the Officer-in-charge of the stores, for the regular issue of daily rations to such of the pilgrims as have to be fed by the ship ; and generally that every proper care is taken to secure cleanliness and good sanitary arrangements on board.

On arrival at the port of debarkation in the Red Sea, the Medical Officer shall submit his diary and returns to the Consular authority there for transmission to the Government of India and forward simultaneously a copy of them to the Inspector at the port in British India from which the voyage commenced, and on arrival at any British Indian port to the Chief Customs Officer or to any Officer authorized under Section 25 to receive the statements referred to in that section.

UNDER a notification issued on May 11, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that certain provisions of the Indian Emigration Act 1883 and of the rules thereunder shall not apply in the case of Natives of India departing from the ports of Bombay or Karachi under agreements made with, or on behalf of, Her Majesty's Government to labour for hire in British East Africa on or in connection with the Railway from Mombassa to or towards Lake Victoria Nyanza, provided that no such person embarks, in pursuance of this notification, from the port of Bombay or from the port of Karachi, as the case may be, unless an Emigration Agent for British East Africa shall have been appointed for the port ; and provided, also, that prior to embarkation every agreement made with any such Native of India shall be executed in duplicate, one copy being furnished to the intending emigrant. The agreement is to contain all the particulars specified in section 31 of the said Act ; and the terms of the agreement are to be such as shall have been approved by the Governor-General in Council.

The City and Waterloo Railway has made such advance toat preparations are in progress for commencing the underground station at the City end of the line. This will be a little to the east of Bucklersbury, just opposite the City Safe Deposit, and will have one entrance from the Poultry and another from Queen Victoria Street. From this terminus an incline will run up to the station the Central Railway Company will construct in front of the Mansion House, a work just about to commence. On the City side of the river the tunnels have been up Queen Victoria Street as far as Cannon-street, and would probably have been completed but for the requirements of the District Railway, that the new line passing under their property should be excavated by the compressed air system, so as to obviate any possible disturbance of the District Railway. They were empowered to do this by the Act of Parliament authorising the new enterprise. It is reckoned that this necessity has delayed the work by about three months.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS AMONG THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "J." in your issue of to-day has failed to explain the simple question I put in my letter of the 15th instant. What good do the dead derive by the performance of the Baj-Rojgar ceremony ? A faith less complicated with religious ccremonies is better understood, and the simpler it is the more it is believed. M. Darmesteter has said somewhere that a majority of the Persian Parsees embraced Mahomedanism more willingly because that religion was simpler than that of the Parsees. I hope the whole Parsee community will hold a general meeting, not for the purpose of dictating to Government to do this or that, but to purge some of the absurd and ridiculous ceremonies from their religion and to put it in its former simple state. I mean they should wash out the accumulated dust from the pure gold that underlies it. The poor Rhanoomai Sabha have been trying their best to wash out this dust, but there are some ignorant, excited Parsees, who would not wash it out themselves, nor allow others to do it, but instead put more and more dust on this pure gold. If this goes on, a century hence the Parsees and their religion will disappear from the surface of the earth, and Professor Max Muller's prophecy will be fulfilled,—Yours, &c.,

Queen's Road, May 19. B.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present controversy on the subject threatens to injure the cause of the sacred and long-cherished rites of our venerated religion. A tiny group of certain zealous patriots of "Reformation" among my countrymen have fought shy of a laudable movement, launched by a great number of well-known gentlemen of their community, and regarded with satisfaction and confidence by all true Zoroastrians, to petition the Government for the preservation of trusts made for certain religious purposes by pious Parsees, not (be it well remembered) because they (the "Reformers") are anyhow the losers by the movement or its success, but on truly philosophic speculations, viz., that those trusts are merely the outcome of "superstition," and an unworthy means to "fill the stomachs," if I may be permitted to use a tasteful and elegant little vernacular idiom—used with apparent triumph by a certain Guzerati weekly —of the "Andhiaroos"—to follow the same delicious phraseology of the indomitable champion of all Parsee reformation to boot. So it seems that "superstition" among the Parsees goes to make the bellies of the much-maligned "Andhiaroos" swell to an enormous extent. But, again, if these latter expand by means of those trusts, there are other unfortunate peoples with whom it has an opposite effect, or to drop the gentle metaphor, "the children" of the superstitious Parsee, who dies making such a trust, are left "weeping and gnashing their teeth,"—for alas ! the lucky "Andhiaroos", "eat up" the whole trust, while the poor "orphans" are turned out with a bone or two thrown at them to satisfy their appetite. To remedy, therefore, this inhuman act of injustice done to his "poor children" by the unfeeling parent, they seek the protection of our tribunals of justice, and lo!—the "supreme judices" quash the conviction which the unnatural parent had passed, who died and endowed a priest or "Andhiaroo" instead of providing for his own bereft children. Thus may the lost rights of innocent orphans be restored, thus may the bellies of the clerical order be restrained from further expansion !

But I must come more directly to argument. To the telescopic eyes of the ever-advancing, ever-reforming, and ever-protesting pioneers of Parsee "civilization," these trusts appear from a distance vastly "superstitious," because (these learned propounders of the faith tell you) the rites they anticipate are not enjoined by the Parsee religion, that is, as they have discovered, and happily found out, they are "not mentioned in the Gathas." They may be found in other texts of the Vesta, but these latter texts are of a later date, according to these grave erudite critics of theology and sacred history. But they will never accept these rites,—these severe Puritans who follow the "Gathas," though an impudent sceptic may question this unflinching loyalty of these men as to how far they rely on those sacred hymns in their spiritual life. But never mind that,—anything that is posterior to the "Gathas" must be "a fortiori" made up by the priests, and, therefore, "a posteriori," not necessarily binding on the true Zoroastrian. And from these rather "liberal" premises an irresistible logical conclusion is drawn, viz., that the sacred rites performed after death among the Parsees do not constitute an essential element of their religion. But we must go still further, and preach with the same air of indifference, springing from a consummate knowledge of all the mysteries of religion and the spiritual world, the most convenient, comfortable, and conformable doctrine, becoming the miraculous progress and advancement of this civilized Nineteenth Century, that all these rites and ceremonies are a mere heap of blind, fanciful, and ridiculous superstition. Those very champions of Britannism, who are now wasting their most precious breath to blow off the sacred and endeared rites of their ancient faith with one single word of potent incantation, "superstition," were the foremost to proclaim from the house-top only last year when the trumpet of the "True Parsee New Year" was sounded by them, that "our holy rites and ceremonies are all rendered null and void by the use of wrong days and months in our prayers !" But we need not be astonished at this sudden metamorphoses of one and the same "lingua,"—so slippery is this little organ of speech. So far for "superstition."

Let us now turn to the much-envied "bellies" of the class that wear the white turban. The unfortunate people—I speak from a social and religious point of view—are treated by the "Behdeens" or laymen with such indifference, disrespect, and sometimes even malice—as witness, for example, the choice rhetoric flung at them by the organ of Parsee civilization, as well as the pious wish expressed by a too impatient correspondent in one of your contemporaries to see the end of the priestly class among his community—that it well-nigh puts to shame all their vaunted heroism on the field of advancement and civilization, which they boast "with trumpets blown" to have achieved in this blessed century of progress and wonder. Even if the present degraded position of our priests be the production of their own negligence and idleness to cultivate their religion, still their stomachs gain not so much as those petty orators of "religious improvement" would endeavour to impress on us. On the contrary, the priesthood is more wholesome to the interests of their children to train them for professions other than their own which, though it supplies them with the usual necessaries of life, yet certainly does not make them rich. But even if the priests got rampered by those rites, it would be nothing else but jealousy to grudge against them as well as the rites, for sweets which one could not lay hold of on account of his being a "black-turbanned" layman, and again there could be no reason whatever to vilify those sacred rites which the Parsees have been observing with a remarkable tenacity and pious love for their ancient religious customs, for centuries upon centuries, not as an idle superstitious custom, but as a fundamental principle of their old, beloved faith, for the dear sake of which faith they left their cherished homes full twelve centuries ago. And now that a handful of "reformed fanatics" are fighting tooth and nail to erase the very name of these rites, merely because they cannot take the trouble to open their batlike eyes, and search for the pearl that lies hidden in the outershell of these sacred ceremonies, it should naturally grieve every true Zoroastrian to witness the humiliating spectacle of some of their own brethren reviling in public the pious observances of the "good religion" of their once mighty ancestors, and thus trying to prejudice the mind of a foreign Government against the pious beliefs of a "loyal and peaceful" community in the efficacy of their religious rites, and the benefits, both spiritual and material, that are supposed to accrue to their dear departed as well as to their own selves. It is not for a diminutive band of philosophizing rhetoricians of the day to thrust their sneering noses everywhere into grave religious questions. These questions should best be left to the really learned Dustoors and educated Ervads, who are the fittest guides, both on accouut of their venerated position and knowledge of their religion and its manifold subtleties.—Yours, &c.,

May 19. ARDESHIR D. LALI.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th May 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... inches	29·774
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	87·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·7
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	737
Extent of cloud sky (the whole of sky = 10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ..... degrees	92·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83·9
General Direction of wind* ..... WSW, W, WSW	3
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	195
Fall of rain	0·05
Total fall during month	0·05
year	0·05
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. Itr emoves all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road London. England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SERIOUS case of assault took place, last week, in the barracks, Kandy, at 10 o'clock at night, when Private Johnson, of the local detachment, rushed upon Color-Sergeant Groas, who was then sitting inside the canteen, and attempted with a razor to cut the Sergeant's throat. Groas succeeded in preventing Johnson from doing this, but received a deep cut across the face, and is at present in hospital. Johnson was taken into custody by the military authorities.

THE crop and weather report shows moderate rain on the west coast, Madras, slight rain in parts of Bombay, and general rain in Bengal, which improved the indigo and sugar cane prospects. The numbers on the relief works in the North-West Provinces have risen to 225,333, of whom nearly 30,000 are dependants relieved gratuitously on works. Rain is badly wanted still in the Punjab, Central Provinces and Rajputana. About 12,000 persons are on relief works in Central India and 8,000 in Rajputana.

THE good people of Ceylon seem to be not a little exercised in mind as to the healthiness of their hill resort, Neuralia. The fact that Sir Joseph and Lady West Ridgeway have both been ill there has got the place a bad name, it would seem. But the Ceylon papers ask how it is that Sir Arthur Havelock always looked the picture of health when he lived there, and was never either sick or sorry, as they say in sporting parlance.

THE Calcutta Cricket Club continued the second round for their double handicap Lawn Tennis Tournament on Saturday at the Eden Gardens, when Peacock and Goodall —30 played off their ties against Sarkies and W. H. Arden Wood +30. This was a well-contested match, both sides having kept well together by winning alternate games in the first four games of the first set. Peacock and Goodall then pulled up and won the fifth and sixth games in succession and made the first set. Peacock and Goodall continued to get the best of the second set also during the first few games, and it was surmised they would have had an easy win of two sets to love against their opponents, but having subsequently fallen back, they allowed Sarkies and W. H. Arden Wood to run up the score and get the second set by a win of seven games to five. Sarkies and W. H. Arden Wood had an easy win of the third set by six games to two.

IT is a subject of remark in Behar that the crowded and by no means sanitary town of Arrah has enjoyed a complete immunity from cholera during the currency of the epidemic, while Bankipore on the one side and Ghazipore on the other have suffered severely. Arrah was, till recent years, itself a hot-bed of cholera ; but a change much for the better set in when, in 1894, a complete supply of filtered water from the Sone was inaugurated through the efforts of a late District Officer, Mr. F. H. Skrine.

THEY have a new method of disposing of race-horses in Ceylon. Bohemian, says a Colombo paper, the well-known racer, and the property of Mr. Pitman, was raffled quite recently, there being 100 tickets issued at Rs. 10 each. The winner proved to be Mr. Ward Jackson, H. E the Governor's Private Secretary, who had two tickets in the sweep, and who is to be congratulated on acquiring such a good second-class horse.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 9th May, was 361 against 402 and 442 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by four. There were 119 deaths from cholera, against 185 and 188 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 93. There were two deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were five deaths from tetanus against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 115 and 28 respectively, against 109 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 40·3 per mille per annum, against 27·6 the mean of the last five years.

A VISITOR to Ceylon, calling himself "Pakeha," has been writing his experiences to the *North China Herald* about "Ceylon's Balmy Isle." The latest contribution to hand contains the following :—"When visiting a bungalow in hospitable Ceylon—this is, I think, the true term, for all the planters I have met in that island are as nice a lot of kind-hearted fellows as you could wish to meet in travelling the world—they not only want you to feel at home, but like you all the better if you use their bungalow the same as if it were your own. When there I was told a very good story which brings out somewhat the proof of my words. A little girl was on a visit to England with her parents ; a gentleman friend being told that she could speak Tamil asked her to say 'Good morning ! how do you do ?' in that language. 'Oh !' she said, 'we do not say that in Ceylon ; it is—'What will you have to drink ?'"

THE proposed extension of Cotton spinning to China has fallen flat. It appears that the old-established firm of Mitsui of Tokio had gone so far as to acquire land for a mill in Shanghai, and had ordered machinery in England; while an Osaka syndicate had also the idea of taking a similar step. These mills, it was supposed, would get their raw cotton cheaply in China itself, and would thus be able to flood the country with the product of their looms. But it was found that the Pekin authorities can impose any tax they choose on cotton brought by land into Shanghai and other Treaty ports, if it is intended for manufacture into goods to be sold in China. The shrewd Japanese spinners no sooner discovered this than they abandoned their Shanghai project ; if they had finished their mills they would have been at the mercy of the Chinese. So far, then, the Japs have not benefited by one condition which they imposed upon the Chinese after the war—the right of foreign nation to establish manufacturing industries in the Treaty ports.

OF the half-dozen war Correspondents who have gone to Egypt in connection with the Soudan campaign, interest appears mostly directed to Mr. Knight, who goes to the front to represent the *Times*. As a boy he used to amuse himself by walking about Europe. When he was seventeen it is stated that he trudged right through France from north to south, and took a boat for Algiers. Arrived there he explored the whole country on foot. Another of his walks was from Havre to Genoa. As a matter of fact, he has walked through every country of Europe with the exception of Russia. He also travelled right across Matabeleland, and was one of those who went in chase of Lobengula. During the late war in Madagascar Mr Knight was there as the special representative of the *Times*. No letters referring to the war were allowed to be sent out of the country, so he used to put those he wrote into bamboo tubes constructed with false bottoms, on the top of which, in order the more effectually to conceal the contents, was a thick layer of snuff !

STRANGE as it may seem, Sir John Gorst has a very severe critic in Mr. Diggle, of the London School Board. As the leader of the reactionary party on the Board, Mr. Diggle might have been expected to give a hearty assent to the Education Bill. But at a recent meeting of the Board he condemned the measure, root and branch. The bill must of necessity increase the burden of the ratepayer, because the new authority would be compelled to spend upon education the "beer money" which "at present went to decrease the rates. The ratepayer would also have thrust upon him the cost of distributing the Government grant, which was at present paid by the general taxpayer through the Education Department. As to the powers proposed to be given to the county councils, Mr. Diggle put the argument against them so : "Is it conceivable," he asked, "that a county council, acting as an educational authority, can make demands upon a school board for further expenditure of money, and the same council is the limiting authority on behalf of the ratepayers refusing a reasonable demand for money to carry out their own educational wants ?" The bill, Mr. Diggle further declared, "contains the germs of administrative friction which must result in much injury to education." The speech altogether was in the nature of a revelation. Ultimately the discussion was adjourned.

REFERRING to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, whose first vessel for Europe, the Tosa Maru, called at Bombay recently, the *Statist* says :—Is the trade of Japan with Europe sufficiently important to make this new departure a success ? Of course it is very difficult to answer the question. It may be pointed out, however, that the Peninsular and Oriental Company with which the new line will directly compete, is admirably managed, and yet it does not earn such dividends as seem to show that there is room for much competition. It is also to be noted that a German Company, the Hansa, is competing with the P. and O. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that wages in Japan are very low. The crews, no doubt, will be Japanese. There will be only a few European officers—and those perhaps only for a time—and the whole cost of working the line will be much under that of its European competitors. It would be unwise under any circumstances to underrate the skill, ingenuity, and perseverance of the Japanese, and it will be well advised of the P. and O. Company to prepare for a very keen competition.

THE Parliamentary Golf Handicap was getting when the mail left into its concluding stages. The fourth round was finished, and the list of survivors has been reduced to eight. The fickleness of the game has been once more demonstrated by several of the later results. Last week no two players seemed to have a better chance than Mr. Finch-Hatton and Lord George Hamilton. They have both been defeated, considerably to the surprise of their friends. Lancashire still has two chances, in Mr. H. Seton-Karr and Mr. T. W. Legh, but in the next round they will both encounter formidable opponents.

THE "Daily News" Vienna correspondent telegraphs : It is stated on apparently good authority that the refusal of the Italian authorities to grant a free passage to the Russian Red Cross Expedition through Eritrea had led to the exchange of rather sharply worded notes between the Russian Foreign Office and the Italian Embassy at St. Petersburg. An Odessa message says :—The fact that the military leaders of the Russian Red Cross Mission will make the circuitous journey through French territory into Abyssinia appears to confirm the suspicion of the Italian Government that the military officers of the expedition have gone out as advisers to Menelik. When the mission passed through Odessa the local Italian Consul General refused visas to the passports, alleging that the expedition was of a military and not solely of a sanitary character.

THE Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Warwick gave their youngest sister, who was married a few days ago to Mr. Stewart Forbes, 9th Lancers (a grandson of Madame de Falbe) a magnificent diamond tiara. Her mother's present was a long chain of large pearls ; the Prince of Wales's gift was a curb bracelet of sapphires and diamonds ; princess Adolphus of Teck's a ruby and emerald safety pin. The gift of the late Baron and of the Baroness Hirsch was a tete-a-tete gold coffee service of the Empire period, on a gold tray with pierced edges, the cups and saucers being Empire period in deep blue Sevres. Lord Rosslyn gave his sister a victoria and a turquoise bracelet, and Madam de Falbe presented the bride with a gold tea service and valuable antique green and white cups and saucers on a gold tray, and a brougham. To her grandson she gave a quantity of plate.

THE tobacco industry having attained a degree of magnitude which warrants the holding of a special exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, a number of the principal manufacturers have combined to that end. And certainly the display affords smokers a rare opportunity. Several stalls are devoted to colonial produce, notably to Indian cigars, which are steadily gaining ground in public favour. The element of novelty is not altogether absent from the mechanical department, and a French apparatus for making cigarettes without the aid of gum or similar material is decidedly interesting. The several trades which depend either wholly or in part upon smokers for their support are well represented. Pipes formed from various materials give considerable scope to craftsmen, and hygienic improvements in their construction are by no means few. Light metal cigarette and match boxes have successfully exercised the ingenuity of inventors, and some are so good, cheap, and durable that they are bound to become popular. The manufacture of wax vestas, which gives employment to a vast army of toilers in the East End, contributes a further element of interest to the exhibition.

THE vacancy on the Board of Direction of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, created by the death of Sir Henry Calcraft, was filled up the day before left. The recipient of this much-prized honour is a gentleman long honourably known to the public. The name must be withheld until it has been communicated to the President of the Suez Canal, to whom Sir Thomas Sutherland has just written.

THE Japanese who are to represent the Mikado at the Czar's Coronation are taking Paris on their way, and will stay for some days there. The head of the mission (our correspondent says) is Prince Fushimi, who has with him Marshal Yamagata and a numerous suite. They are not taking Japanese costumes with them, and will wear Europeanised Court dresses, civil or military. Field-Marshal Yemagata is sure to be an object of sympathetic curiosity owing to the great business relations between France and Japan. M. Hanotaux is not thanked for having helped Russia and Germany to take from the Japanese the fruits of their conquests.

THE Duke of Norfolk has been seriously considering the desirability of utilising the cycle in order to expedite the delivery of telegrams. Of course the use of cycles would not be practicable in certain districts, but it would in most of the chief industrial centres. Moreover, they could be utilised to reduce the cost of porterage—now a serious matter where the distance exceeds three miles. The Postmaster General intends attaching cyclists to a number of carefully selected offices. Of course this will be in the nature of an experiment, but if it answers the scheme will probably be immediately extended.

A MEETING of the Colonial party was held at the House of Commons to hear the address from Bishop Selwyn on the proposed change of government in Norfolk Island, where he lived for fourteen years as Bishop of Melanesia. The Bishop expressed the opinion that the transfer of the island to the Government of New South Wales, now contemplated, would be a mistake and a violation of the self-governing privileges which the island has enjoyed for the past forty years, and the permanent possession of which the inhabitants believed had been guaranteed to them by the Imperial Government. The Hon. W. P. Reeves, Agent General for New Zealand, said that the island was really an ecclesiastical appanage of New Zealand, and that if there was any transfer it ought to be to that colony, and not to New South Wales. No resolution was proposed on the matter.

THE readiness with which the lessons of a serious catastrophe pass out of the puplic memory is well illustrated in the case of the Snowdon Mountain Railway. Only on Easter Monday everybody was wondering at, and thanking Providence for, the narrow escape from a terrible fate of the first company of passengers who made the ascent, and moralisers were busy discussing the perils of mountain locomotion, and the probable effects of the disaster upon the financial prospects of the line. But within a few hours after the accident a crowd of tourists applied to be allowed to make the ascent in the remaining train, and applications and inquiries as to the re-opening of the line are said to have been coming in ever since. The exact date has not yet been decided upon. In the meanwhile—though the Swiss engineers persist in saying that the engine and rack were equal to any to be found in Switzerland, where a similar accident has not occurred during the quarter of a century which has elapsed since the Rigi line was built—Sir Douglas Fox, Sir Benjamin Baker, and other experts are considering methods for making impossible a repetition of Easter Monday's mishap. Already about forty trains laden with ballast and goods have performed the up and down journey in perfect safety, and precautions are being adopted to meet every conceivable contingency. No further light has been thrown upon the cause of the first accident, which arose through the engine "jumping" the rack, and the subsidence theory, inconclusive as it is admitted to be, remains the only one that the experts can suggest.

DRESSES AT THE DRAWING ROOM.

THE dresses the at last Drawing Room held by the Prince and Princess of Wales were, as usual, of the most varied styles and tints. Brocades were in great demand. For bouquets, roses and white exotics, were much used, lilies of the valley and Parma violets being special favourites.

The Princess of Wales wore a gown of black moire trimmed black tulle, and lace embroidered in paillettes, corsage and train to correspond. Head-dress—tiara of diamonds, black feathers and veil. Ornaments—pearls and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, St John of Jerusalem, the Danish Family and golden Wedding Orders. Princess Maud of Wales wore a gown of plain black satin, with corsage veiled in tulle, embroidered with jet and sequins ; train of black satin. Orders—Victoria and Albert, Danish Golden Wedding, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Jubilee Commemoration Medal. Ornaments—pearls and diamonds. The Duchess of Albany wore a dress and train of blackcorded silk, embroidered in dull jet Head-dress—black feathers and veil. Ornaments—pearls and diamonts. Orders—Victoria and Albert, Crown of India, Jubilee Medal, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Royal Red Cross, St. John of Jerusalem.

The Marchioness of Exeter wore a dress of handsome black brocade embroidered in jet and finished with fine Chantilly lace and soft tulle. Her Court train of black gauze came from the shoulder, and was prettily trimmed with ruchings and satin ribbons. The Hon. Mrs. Robert Herbert, of Orleton, Shropshire, chose a peach-coloured satin petticoat and bodic trimmed with handsome Brussels lace and train of rich brocade lined with peach-coloured satin trimmed on left side with exquisite Brussels lace and caught on both shoulders.

Lady Rose Leigh, of Manor House, Bicester, wore a black satin petticoat and corsage with a deep collar of the Victorian style, being embroidered in black jet, black lisse sleeves, and under-bodice of white lace trimmed with black bebe ribbons, and black-brocade train with a design of roses. Miss Muriel Paget, daughter of Lady Berkeley Paget, wore a gown of white satin duchesse, the bodice being of embroidered lisse, with bebe ribbon insertion and long trails of white lilac fastened on the shoulder and reaching to the hem of the skirt. The Court train was of white brocaded in a small design.

The Hon. Margaret Curzon, daughter of Lord and Lady Scarsdale, who was presented by her mother, wore a presentation gown of rich ivory duchesse satin, and swathed bodice with vest of satin embroidery in silver sequins, the sleeves being of tulle, with bouquets of lilies of the valley on the left shoulder. The train of rich ivory brocade was lined with duchesse satin, and trimmed with ruche of tulle and lilies of the valley. Lady Chamberlain chose a train of pale-green satin lined with pale mauve, and trimmed with rare old lace and mauve orchids. The bodice of moire was handsomely arranged with beautiful embroidery in shade of mauve studded with diamonds. Lady William Nevill was in a white satin gown embroidered in pearls and diamonds with very handsome train of rich brocade falling from both shoulders.

Lady Audrey Buller, wife of Sir Redvers Buller, of Downes, Crediton, had a Court train of purple duchesse satin richly embroidered with multi-coloured sequins and gold thread, the left side of the skirt and bodice being ornamented with a flight of birds in the same lovely colour, Watteau train of rich black brocade, lined with black satin. Miss Howard, daughter of the late Hon. Greville Howard and Lady Audrey Buller, wore a Court gown of white duchesse satin, the bodice being swathed in chiffon and trimmed with appliqued Brussels lace and pink satin revers powdered with diamonds ; sleeves of chiffon frills, bordered with satin, train from the shoulder of white satin, lined with pink duchesse satin. Miss Joyce Howard chose a train of white satin, lined with blue duchesse satin to match. The gown was of white duchesse stain, the bodice being trimmed with blue satin and lace, powdered with diamonds, and finished with a sash of the same shade of blue, and sleeves of chiffon frills and bordered satin.

Miss Heathcote, daughter of Lady Eva Heathcote, of Hinton Abbey, Bath, on presentation by her mother, wore a dress of white satin, the unddergown being arranged with chiffon and white broche. The exquisite brocade train fell from both shoulders. Her ornaments were white ostrich sprays and pearls. Miss Jessica Royds, of Petersfield, wore a Court train of rich ivory brocade lined with silk, with gown of duchesse satin, the corsage being draped to one side and fastened with a knot of satin ribbon and trimmed with a berthe of pearls and sequins embroidered with net edged with chiffon, epaulets of white lace, the petticoat being plain with satin pouleaux. This was one of the prettiest presentation gowns in the Drawing Room. The Hon. Mrs. Herbert Eaton wore a gown of white moire velours with woven thread of silver, the whole beautifully embroidered with showers of brilliants and turquoises, velvet applique. The train, worn from the waist, was of the richest turquoise-blue satin. Lady Russell, of Swallowfield Park, wore a handsome gown, the corsage and petticoat being of shaded brocade, the front of a deep wine-coloured velvet bordered with exquisite sequin embroidery, and train of velvet coming from both shoulders lined with shot silk and trimmed with old lace and clusters of flowers.

LASCARS IN LONDON.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. J. SALTER.

THE recent debate in the House of Commons on the displacement of British sailors by Lascars in our mercantile marine has served to call attention to the fact that London has a very large floating Oriental population. Desiring to find out something of the life led by these strangers in our midst, I made my way to the Far East, beyond Stepney and Limehouse, and interviewed Mr. J. Salter, a gentleman who probably knows more about the Hindoos here than anyone else. For nearly half-a-century Mr. Salter has devoted his life to helping our Mahomedan visitors. He is able to talk with them in their own tongues, and it is largely owing to his work that the old race of Lascar beggars, once familiar in certain districts, has disappeared. The missionary's house speaks plainly of his Eastern tastes. The chair on which I sat while talking to him was a quaint Chinese seat, taken from a Limehouse opium den; the walls had on them greetings and messages and charms in four a or or five Hindoo and Arabic tongues, and Asiatic curiosities were hanging around.

"A very large number of Lascars come to the port of London every year," said Mr. Salter in answer to my questions, "probably quite 8,000; and their number is steadily on the increase. Nine new lines, from the P. and O. downwards, has replaced its Englishmen by Lascars, Zanzibaris, and other Asiatics. The P. and O. has forty vessels, and each one of these employs about a hundred Lascars. All of these vessels, however, do not come to London. While I continually come across vessels changing their English sailors for Lascars, it is rarely, if ever, that I see a ship, once manned by Easterners, taking on Englishmen again. Why is this ? For several reasons. The Lascars are cheaper, more pliable, and do not rebel. They allow their officers to do almost as they like with them, and seldom complain. The English sailor, on the other hand, knows his rights, and sees that he has them."

"But how is it, if so many Lascars come to London, that we see so little of them here ?"

"It is a notable fact that, though they come here, they do not mix with London life in any way. They are of themselves, quite apart ; the rules of their caste forbid their associating or eating with us. Their food is prepared by themselves on board the vessels, and they rarely stay here more than a week or two. There is no Lascar quarter in London as there is a Chinese quarter."

"Do no other Lascars come beside the sailors who return almost at once?"

"Oh, yes. Many Anglo-Indian families bring their ayahs over with them, and these often remain here a long time. A number of Hindoos came over for the Indian Exhibition, and many of them are coming back again soon. Besides these, poor men constantly make their way to London to appeal against the decisions of the Indian Courts. It is wonderful how they contrive to reach here. They are usually penniless, they have had to beg their way while journeying on foot possibly from a district hundreds of miles inland to Bombay, and from Bombay they have secured a third-class passage—how one cannot tell—to here. They think that in London they can appeal to the Queen in person, and induce her to reverse the verdict of the Indian judges. They hang around the palaces waiting to see her, and sometimes follow her to Windsor, and even to Scotland. They are referred, of course, to the India Office, and the Indian Office often sends them, if they have no money, to the Strangers' Rest in Ratcliff highway. They are naturally greatly depressed when they find that their journey has been in vain, and their anger takes strange forms. One Mahomedan, finding the India Office would do nothing, resolved to starve himself to death on the steps of the office, when according to Hindoo belief, the cause of death would be transferred to the account of the persons who had denied him justice. But the police moved him on, and he was denied his revenge."

"Does the India Office then refuse to re-hear their cases and find out if they have been wronged ?"

"Yes. It says that the men have had a fair hearing before the Indian judges, in the places where their characters and all circumstances are known, and that it would be impossible to go behind such decisions. It sometimes agrees to pay the cost of their return to India if they have no money ; but cases have been known where litigants liked London so much that they refuse to leave here. One man I knew was so chagrined with his non-success that n

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THAT the turn of the Volunteers has arrived at last there is no gainsaying. It is only logical after all, for if the existence of the force is justifiable its complete efficiency is still more so. Subaltern officers are joining in large numbers in consequence of the new rules as to allowances, and now the very latest idea is to make each Volunteer regiment one more battalion of a Line regiment, just as was done with the Militia some fifteen years ago. At least we understand that a committee has been appointed to consider steps for rearranging the "Army List" on some such basis. It is all very well to call the London Rifle Brigade the 20th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, or the London Scottish the 10th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade; but does it mean in the latter case that the Scots will have to give up their grey kilts and take to green trouserings, or that other grey, green, or black tunics will have to be changed to red? Logically this should be so, but look at the price of cloth!

The Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association have in preparation a represent ation to the Secretary of State for War setting forth in plain and moderate language the causes which are at work to prevent eligible candidates from presenting themselves for the Army Medical Staff, and suggesting the only and proper remedies for the substantial grievances that exist. It rests with Lord Lansdowne and his military advisers to give effect to the remedies proposed; but one thing that may be said for them is that they present what seems to us to be the irreducible minimum which will diffuse a sense of contentment in the Medical Department. It may be said with truth that "the growls of the medical officers are constant no matter what is done." But are not their "growls" accounted for by the fact that the grievances set forth by them have never been heartily and adequately taken in hand? This is almost made clear by the tardiness and unwillingness of the War Office to give effect to the recommendations made by its own committees, e.g., Lord Morley's and Lord Camperdown's. The present and prospective disadvantages that must arise from an important branch of the Service being in a state of fermentation cannot be gainsaid. It is to be hoped, therefore, that some liberal and generous measure will be adopted to meet present difficulties. It is rumoured that Lord Lansdowne has in hand such a measure. If so, he will have earned well-merited praise for grappling thoroughly with a very complex question which must be faced with "up-to-date" views and requirements. If a department appoints committees with the view of redressing wrongs, and refuses to act upon the recommendations made by such committees, naturally there will be complaints. This seems to have been the policy of the War Office for many years past with regard to the Army Medical Staff.

The Secretary of State for War has signified his inability to increase the grant of £500, which has been included in the Army Estimates this land every or two on behalf of the Army Temperance Association. The reason assigned is not creditable to the Army. The movement, it is said, has not been taken up by the officers and the public to the extent that the authorities would wish, and it is hoped by this step to remedy this defect so that next year the grant may be doubled. Lord Roberts has expressed his sorrow at the decision of the War Minister, but the matter really rests with the officers and men of the Army themselves. In many regiments in which temperance associations have been established the very best results have been obtained, but in the starting of branches the officers must take the initiative. In Ireland Lord Roberts is doing his utmost to promote the cause of temperance. We trust that the want of energy on the part of those in regimental authority will prevent the associa ion claiming next year the extra £500 promised towards its funds. Lord Roberts, presiding at a concert in connection with the association in Dublin the other day, stated that, after many years' experience of that particular subject, he could assure his audience that the best way to lessen crime in the Army would be to encourage the Army Temperance Association.

The New York lawyers have it seems drawn up a memorial recommending the despatch of a communication to France, Russia, Germany, Great Britain, Mexico, Brazil, the Netherlands, &c., suggesting that an international court of arbitration should be constituted by the great Powers of Europe and of America to consist of lawyers of each nation. There can be no doubt that this would bring in a golden harvest to gentlemen of the long robe all over the world. The proper persons to engage in preparing and arguing the cases submitted to the arbitration court would, of course, be lawyers, and they would have a very fine time of it; but behind them all must stand the soldier and his sword. With him, after all, lies the application of the ultima ratio of kings and of republics. For if there was a recalcitrant government which was compelled by the passions or discontent of a nation to refuse to accept an award it would devolve upon the court of arbitration to request the governments of the powers represented by delegates to employ force to compel the recalcitrant to yield. In fact, there are the makings of very pretty quarrels visible beneath the peaceful habiliments of an international arbitration court.

The "Times," special correspondent in the Soudan must find a considerable difference between the temperature of Korosko and that which he experienced in the Himalayan passes and in northern Kashmir. The thermometer at 112 degrees with the Khamseen wind blowing along the shadeless banks of the Nile in Nubia must prove rather trying even to such an extensively raging and experienced traveller as Mr Knight. What the correspondents will do at Wady Halfa, when they get there, for the next three months cannot well be maped out; but a good deal will, of course, depend upon the attitude of the Dervishes.

Captain Eardley Wilmot takes as his motto "All who have meditated on the art of governing mankind have been convinced that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth," and naturally gives greater prominence in his essay to the entry and training of executive officers than to any other branch of his subject. His recommendations are: Entry to be by open competition, with age limits from fifteen to seventeen; a period of eighteen months in a naval training establishment; a further nine months in a sea-going training squadron; qualification for rank of sub-lieutenant on completion of training; promotion to this grade in sea-going ships, according to result of graduation and merit as an officer; qualification for rank of lieutenant to be obtained by advanced course of professional subjects and practical demonstrations of fitness. He concurs to a large extent with Captain Honner's suggestions about the marines and engineers, but he is not in favour of the abolition of the paymaster branch. With regard to the seamen and stokers, and to the creation of an efficient reserve, his views are very similar to those of the gold medallist, in so much as he advocates a modified system of short service and an extension of State aid towards technical teaching in the greatest and most important of all our national industries.

The Commander-in-chief on the Australia Station has been interviewed by the "New Zealand Herald" with reference to the importance to the colonies of the maintenance of Great Britain's naval supremacy. He said that the trade between Australasia and the rest of the world was far more essential to the prosperity and even the existence of the Australasian colonies than to that of the mother country. Every inhabitant of Australasia to whom the prosperity of his home, or even its existence, was dear should occupy himself without ceasing in perfecting the maritime defences of the Empire. Admiral Gridge also said that, while not undervaluing the importance of fixed fortifications or even submarine mines, naval officers were, as a rule, inclined to regard the men who form the defence forces as more important than any other element. "I do not know," he is quoted as saying, "that I have any right to say anything of a political bearing, but recent events have thrown into very clear relief the immense advantage it is to small communities like the British colonies to be attached to a powerful mother-country, which has both the desire and the power to defend their interests."

NOTICES.

PURE BLOOD

Is the source of good health.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Sharpens the Appetite, Removes that Tired Feeling, and Makes Life Worth Living.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION — AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents—H. K. RODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S — Wellpark Brewery, Glasgow — TRADE MARK — J. & R. Tennent — BREWED IN SCOTLAND — PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. *Rs. 22.0*

Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints *Rs. 31.0*

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—

Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S TRADE MARK "GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.

APPROVED by the whole polite world.

Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.

TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS: W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.

See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

Tender Feet, Hot Feet, Tired Feet Instantly Relieved by Condy's Fluid. Cheap, Safe, Certain. *Directions with Bottle.* Sold Everywhere. Refuse Imitations. USE Condy's Fluid

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

GOLD & C..'S — BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET. Indentors can obtain same through all Merchants

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.* & 4*s.* 6*d.* *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

EDWARDS' HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and (triple 2*s.* 6*d.* size) 4*s.* 6*d.* per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

CARLTON — RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S — TRADE MARK — WHISKEY

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. *March 18th*, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., *Professor of Chemistry.*

Berner's College, London.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S — TRADE MARK — REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

SECURE USE OCTOPUS

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

The Patent ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

AFTER USE

EACH. Kettle Size ... 2/6 Small Boiler Size ... 5/ Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.

Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.

Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this truthful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SONS, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME. By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia, Quickens the Circulation, Stimulates the Liver, Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia, Gout & Rheumatism, And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co., 21, Baker St., London.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S *Harness Composition* — Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish, which by a light rub with a Soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.

HARRIS'S BRITISH *Polishing Paste.* — Brass, Copper, Pewter, Metal Polish, Cleans & Restores Metal Work.

WATERPROOF.

In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom. Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.

MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable." LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Estd. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co. &c., &c.

Digitized with assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, develops contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SANTAL MIDY

Relieves the scalding pain at once and **CURES** all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in **48 HOURS**

obtained from the best Mysore wood.

Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis

Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.

Beware of imitations

Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago. Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Sold by all Stores throughout India.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless! Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill
BIRMINGHAM.

THE NEW "MAHARAJAH" HARMONIPHONE AND MUSICAL BOX.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENT,

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR OUR INDIAN CONSTITUENTS.

PLAYING 24 DISTINCT AIRS ON 4 CYLINDERS.

EXTRA SPARE CYLINDERS SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

EUROPEAN OR INDIAN MUSIC.

IN MASSIVE SOLID WOOD CASE, artistically inlaid with fancy coloured woods, forming a CONSPICUOUS and FASCINATING ORNAMENT, SPECIALLY SUITED FOR A PALACE OR DARBAR HALL.

Each Box has FOUR INTERCHANGEABLE CYLINDERS. Each playing Six distinct Airs, IN ALL PLAYING 24 SEPARATE AIRS.

WITH HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL TABLE, as illustrated, having drawers specially fitted to contain the spare cylinders when not in use. The Table and Box stand 48 inches in height, 46 inches in length and 27 inches in width.

We also supply THE SAME QUALITY HARMONIPHONE WITHOUT TABLE and measuring 36 inches in length, 18 inches in width and 14 inches in height.

THIS SPECIAL QUALITY OF HARMONIPHONE CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED FROM

THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

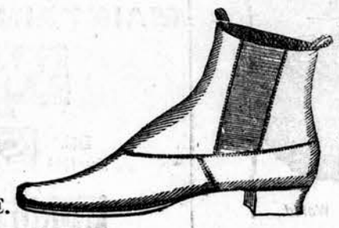
BADHAM. PILE & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY.

GENT'S PATENT PUMPS,
Rs. 11-4.

GENTS WHITE BUCKSKIN RED RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 13-2.

CASH PRICES.

BOOTS AND SHOES, BEST LONDON MAKE.



SUPERIOR STYLE AND FINISH.

GENT'S PATENT DRESS BOOTS
FANCY STOCKINGETTE TOPS,
Rs. 16-4.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
As I see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

R. DITMAR'S

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR STORM & PUNKAHPROOF STORM & PUNKAHPROOF STORM & PUNKAHPROOF OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

No. 8080.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR TABLE-LAMPS HANGING-LAMPS LANTERNS OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

No. 8715.
HAMMERED IRON STAND WITH COPPER FOUNT.

No. 8076.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD. BB

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD. BB

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM. KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

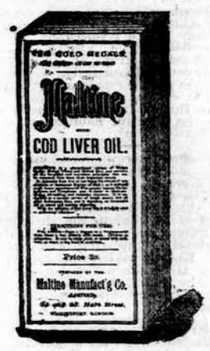
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Maltine

with COD LIVER OIL.
The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE, and NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

"An elegant and palatable preparation."—*Medical Press and Circular.*

The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "MALTINE" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil a positive pleasure.

The MALTINE Manufacturing Co.,
LIMITED,
24 & 25 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON.

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydrocyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.
"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE, Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & J. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER, SPINK & Co.